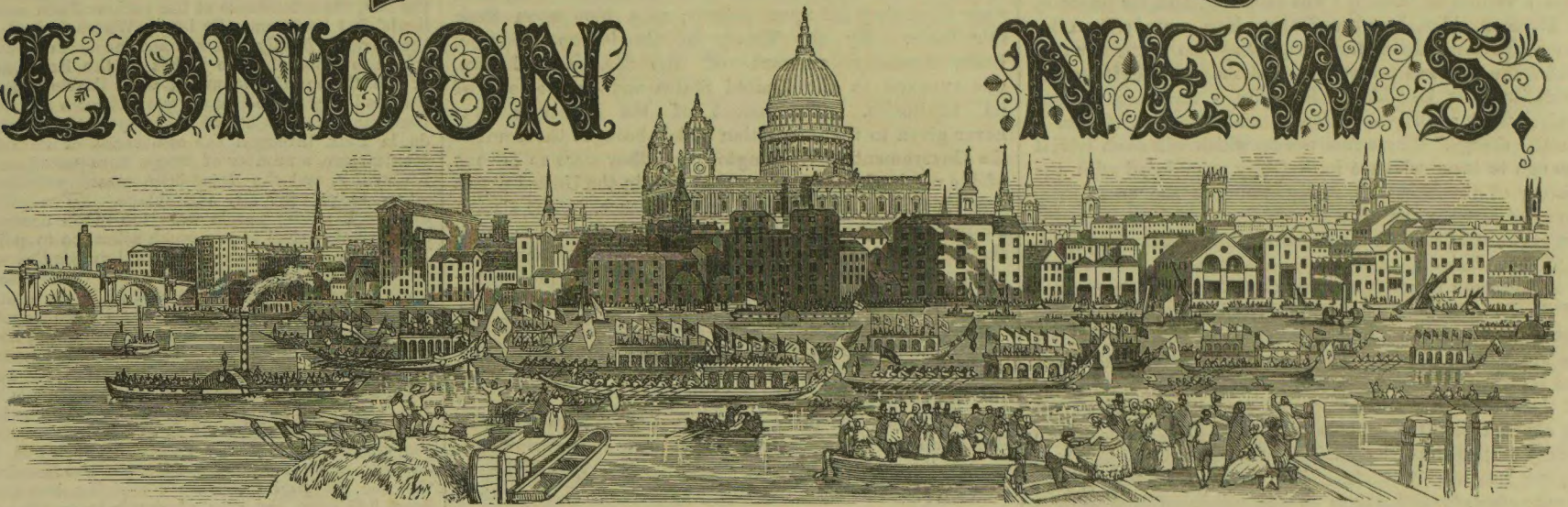


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

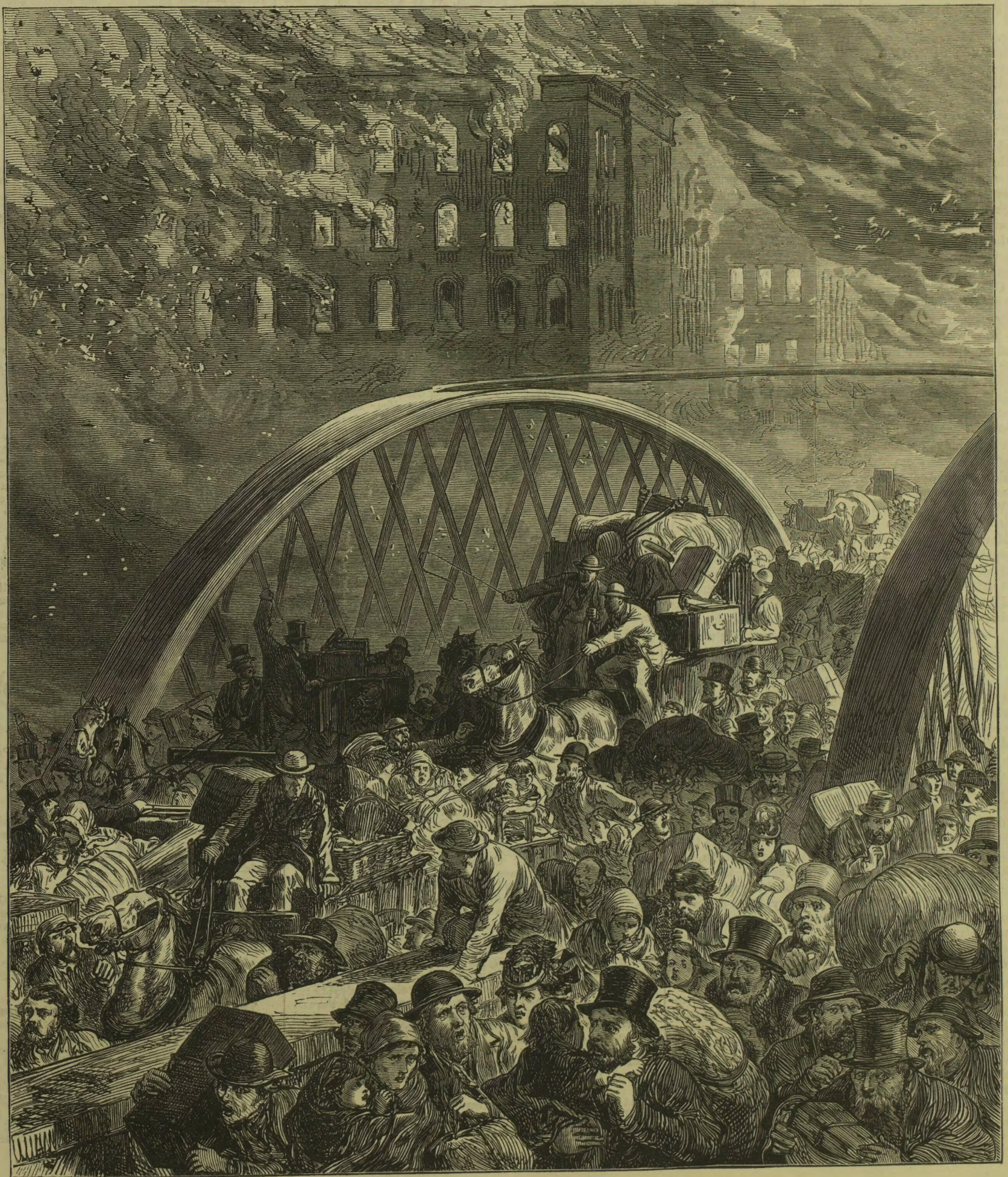


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THE CHICAGO FIRE: THE RANDOLPH-STREET BRIDGE.

THE BLOW AIMED AT MORMONISM.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *London Times*, in the concluding paragraph of his letter dated Oct. 23, writes:—"The first conviction has occurred in Salt Lake City of a Mormon arraigned for bigamy. In the Hawkins case a verdict of 'Guilty' was returned, and the prisoner, a Mormon elder, has been taken into custody." After some further information respecting the statute under which the suit was prosecuted, and the penalties it awards to delinquents, he adds, "this being a test case, matters look bad for Brigham Young, who is arraigned on a similar charge." These few words, which will seem trivial enough to those who are imperfectly acquainted with the history of the Mormons, really announce the commencement of a policy the ultimate effect of which may assume proportions of magnitude beyond all possibility of immediate calculation.

There can be no doubt now that the Republican party of the New England States have resolved upon the suppression of polygamy in the territory of Utah. Indeed, we are told by a cable telegraph that "President Grant has sent instructions for a firm and judicious enforcement of the law in Utah, directing that no compromise should be effected with the criminals," and, in that case, one is hardly surprised at the further statement that Brigham Young has taken to flight. The first feeling which these announcements will excite in the minds of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen will, doubtless, be satisfaction that the monstrous compound of fanaticism and imposture, which had its origin some forty years ago in the brain of Joe Smith, and which, whether with the sanction of his pretended revelation from Heaven, or as a supplement to it, has revived and fostered an institution which it was supposed the light of Christianity had withered up, is on the verge of destruction. It is this especial feature of the Mormon system which has, at one and the same time, fed it with votaries and exposed it to the disgust and condemnation of the outer world. There may have been, and probably were, other causes which contributed to exasperate the hostility of the people of the United States to their fellow-citizens in the remote and isolated territory of Utah. But the institution of polygamy must be regarded as the principal occasion of the reprobation with which the system has been denounced throughout Europe. Strange as it may seem, Mormonism, although of American origin, has really become quite an alien so far as the American people are concerned. Brigham Young and two or three elders, it is true, are natives of the United States, but the great bulk of the population over whom they exercise their authority have come from Western Europe. Sir Charles Dilke, in his interesting work called "Great Britain," tells us that "in every ten emigrants the missionaries count upon finding that four come from England, two from Wales, one from the Scotch Lowlands, one from Sweden, one from Switzerland, and one from Prussia; from Catholic countries, none; from all America, none." Whilst, therefore, the social license under a religious guise which has established itself on the great Mexican plateau which fills up the enormous space between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California, has unquestionably proved a powerful attraction to immigrants, it would seem that there must have been underneath it some even more weighty reason for the incessant stream of immigration to the territory of Utah.

We do not put down the fanatical superstition embodied in the "Book of Mormon," and zealously preached by Mormon missionaries in different countries of Europe, as capable of largely accounting for the wonderful progress of this people. Possibly, of those who have left their native homes to cast in their lot with the Church in the Desert there might be a fair sprinkling of ignorant and impulsive persons who put implicit faith in the truth and the divinity of the so-called revelation. But we suspect that very few indeed would have been induced to give credit to Mormonism as a religion if there had not been behind the system a large show of material advantages to win the sympathy and quicken the hopes of those to whom the new creed was expounded. There were features of experience, which had lent an air of reality to the distant Church, the recognition of which might go a long way towards suggesting to the imagination that it was founded upon something superior to the mere vagaries of human fancy. Setting aside altogether the religion of the Mormons, the settlement in and about the Salt Lake city discloses some most remarkable facts. The Mormons under Brigham Young have, in the course of less than a generation, transformed a wilderness into a garden, and have literally "made the desert blossom as the rose." Their government is a kind of patriarchal despotism, but they appear to have developed to a very large extent a material prosperity exceeding most of the wants of our animal nature. Their organisation, as a society, displays not only considerable genius, but thoughtful care also for the well-being of the people. No doubt their isolation from the rest of the civilised world has tended to bind them together, and, perhaps, to temper with a sort of kindness the exercise of that despotism which was claimed by the Chief and the Elders of the Church. At any rate, the Mormon Establishment has exhibited to the world some results which have excited surprise bordering upon admiration; and the fiction of Joe Smith, which, under ordinary circumstances, one might have expected to die out, leaving no mark behind it, can at least boast—even if his followers were dispersed to-

morrow—of having furnished the leverage which has raised in the very heart of a savage solitude a thriving community of industrious, peaceful, and comparatively contented people.

The Americans have long regarded the Mormon community with a strong sentiment of aversion. They look upon it, as they did upon slavery, as a blot upon their fair fame. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Utah, formerly a part of the Mexican Empire, was annexed to the United States and became one of its territories. The assent of the Mormons was never given to the transaction which brought them under the Government at Washington; but they were so far out of the reach of "the powers that be" in the United States that they maintained a quasi-independence. The Pacific Railway, running from New York to San Francisco, takes the Salt Lake City in its route. It has been pushed forward with incredible rapidity, in order, among other reasons, that it might bring the community of that region within the control of the American Government. Such, at any rate, has been the effect. As a United States territory, Utah comes under the authoritative dominion of the Republic, and is held subject to its laws. In two respects it has systematically violated those laws—first, in its adoption of polygamy as an institution; and, secondly, in its distribution of land. President Grant appears to have selected the former as the object against which his authority should be first adversely levelled. Whether he has been rightly advised in this matter time will show. The prosecution of Elder Hawkins may have the appearance of religious persecution, and it is thought may hereafter constitute an unhappy precedent for forcible interference with the rights of individual conscience. We can hardly look upon it in that light. The problem, as it appears to us, was simply one of political and social expediency, to be solved rather by the circumstances of the case than by any application of abstract theory. We shall watch further proceedings with intense interest. They may lead to either one of two issues—another migration of "the saints" beyond the reach of the outer world, or the abandonment of that feature of Mormonism which has always been contemplated by modern civilisation as shocking every sentiment of sound virtue and true religion.

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

A number of Engravings appear in this week's publication representing the ruins of various buildings in the city of Chicago destroyed by the great fire of the 8th, 9th, and 10th ult., with a general view of the ruins of the city from the Portland block, near the western end of Randolph-street, looking eastward to the Lake. Our front-page Engraving shows the scene on the Randolph-street bridge over the Chicago River, on Monday, the 9th, when a multitude of terrified people—men, women, and children—were hurrying to escape from the burning quarter of the city, many of them carrying some articles of value, or personal property of a portable size and shape, or whatever seemed likely to be wanted for their personal comfort and for that of their families. The subject of another illustration is the interior of the Grace Church meeting-house, where many of the homeless outcasts found shelter for the night. We learn from the interesting description of Chicago, which we lately quoted, in the *Leisure Hour* for June last ("First Impressions of America," by the editor of that magazine), that there were one hundred and seventy churches or chapels in the city at the time of his visit, the leading religious denominations being the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Congregational, or Independent, in the order here given; besides five Jewish synagogues, two African or Negro Methodist Episcopal, and one Scottish Presbyterian churches. We do not know to which of these bodies "Grace Church" belongs, but it seems to have served a work of Christian charity on the terrible night of the great fire and two following days. A series of photographs of the ruins, including the Michigan Railway Southern Depot, the Crosby Opera-House, the Post-Office and *Chicago Tribune* office, the Catholic College, the Ogden College, the Pacific Hotel, the Sherman House, and the warehouses of Messrs. Porter Palmer and Field and Leiter, have been published at New York, by special arrangement with the Chicago city officials, for the benefit of the Chicago Relief Fund. The large Engraving, which fills two pages of this Number, is from a sketch taken in the encampment of the burnt-out families a day or two after the conflagration.

The latest accounts of the state of Chicago inform us that Sunday, the 29th ult., was observed by the inhabitants as a special day of prayer and humiliation. The total amount of losses to the insurance companies was reckoned at sixty million dollars. The largest loser was the Liverpool and London and Globe; the North British and Mercantile was the next largest. The quantity of grain burnt was 1,600,000 bushels, leaving 5,000,000 bushels, in eleven warehouses, still intact. Half the stocks of pork and flour were destroyed, and a large quantity of lumber, coal, leather, groceries, and clothing stuffs. It is estimated that "the city has suffered a loss altogether of not less than 20 per cent, or more than 25 per cent, on her total assets, real and personal." The energetic and enterprising people of Chicago are undaunted by this great disaster. They have set to work in a most courageous spirit. The railroads and shipping are again active; the Chamber of Commerce has been reorganised; the post office and custom house are to a great extent re-established; the banks have resumed business, and the number of depositors exceeds the number of drawers; the tramways are running; the Relief Society has attended to immediate wants and is providing against winter suffering; the schools have been reopened; water is supplied in abundant quantity; the arrangements for restoring the gas service of the city are already far advanced; new steam fire-engines take the place of the old ones; the newspapers are issued regularly, and the various departments of the municipality are in efficient working order. "Thus, in a single fortnight," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "the foundations of the new Chicago have been laid, and building is commencing on them, stronger, better, and more lasting than before."

At a meeting of the Engineering Society, yesterday week—Mr. Hunter, president, in the chair—a paper was read by Mr. Terry on "The History of the Steam-Engine."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 9.

As might well be expected after such a year of calamity as the last, the attendance at the various Paris cemeteries on All Souls' Day was unusually large. Where, indeed, is to be found the Parisian family that has not the death of some relative or friend to deplore? some victim of the Prussian campaign or of the Communist insurrection? Fearing that the fête of the dead might be made the pretext for a political manifestation, the Government had taken special precautions. Gardiens de la Paix thronged the cemeteries of Père la Chaise and Montmartre, a number of troops were posted on the exterior boulevards, and the Republican guard patrolled the various alleys to prevent any assemblage. No manifestation, however, took place; people were too much occupied with their own private griefs to pay much attention to political victims. Nevertheless, a large number of immortelles were, as usual, placed on the tombs of Baudin and Cavaignac; but even in these instances everything passed off in the most perfect order.

Before leaving Corsica for Italy Prince Napoleon addressed a long letter to his electors, which did not, however, appear until after his departure. The Prince commences by protesting against the menacing preparations of the authorities, and then, by way of reply, exhorts his constituents to moderation and respect for the laws. He follows by discussing the Divine and the popular rights of Kings, and demands an appeal to the people, that it may choose between the Republic, the Bourbon Monarchy, and the Bonapartist Empire. He denies that the Imperial party are conspiring, but admits that they hope "to open the eyes of people by making them compare eighteen years of prosperity, tranquillity, and glory to the situation of France since Sept. 4," and winds up by saying, "We are not aspirants for the Empire, but for the appeal to the people." The Republican organs of the Parisian press generally ridicule the address for its indifferent composition and faulty grammar.

The trial of the assassins of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas—often announced, but continually postponed—commenced on Friday last, before the sixth Council of War, presided over by Colonel Aubert. There are no less than twenty-seven accused, all of whom are artisans, with the exception of a sergeant of the 88th marching regiment; a literary man, named Mayer, who during the Commune presided at the demolition of the Column Vendôme; a foreman of the Ponts-et-Chaussées administration; and two females, formerly servants to General Ambert, whose house they pillaged during the disorder. Friday's sitting was taken up with the reading of the indictment, a lengthy document giving a detailed account of the breaking out of the insurrection and the lamentable termination of March 18. The Court has continued its sittings day by day, and on Saturday commenced the interrogatories of the accused, which are not yet finished. All the prisoners deny having taken part in the assassination, and almost invariably allege, in spite of the formal statements of witnesses to the contrary, that they interfered to protect the Generals.

On Sunday afternoon General de Cissey, the Minister of War, reviewed the infantry and cavalry of the Republican Guard, in the Champs Elysées, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The general appearance of the troops was good, although a want of drill was apparent.

The American colony in Paris has presented an elegant service in silver to Mr. Washburne, their Minister, as a token of their respect and gratitude for the solicitude he evinced towards them during the sieges of Paris. Mr. Washburne's services well deserve this testimonial; and, in chronicling this presentation, one may add that many British subjects have reason to be grateful to Mr. Washburne for his solicitude in their regard during the siege of Paris, after they had been abandoned—without notice, too—by the British Embassy.

It is announced that Commandant Cremer's resignation has not been, and will not be, accepted by the Minister of War, and that a committee of inquiry is about to be instituted to pass judgment as to the propriety of his being cashiered.

The *Rappel* announces that Henri Rochefort will not be removed to Tours, as was first resolved, but that it is the intention of the Government to transport him to a fortress on the island of Sainte Marguerite, on the coast of Provence, the same historical island where the Man in the Iron Mask was confined. Will the author of the *Lanterne* occupy the same dungeon as the mysterious prisoner of Louis XIV., and be as rigidly guarded?

M. Ledru Rollin has arrived in Paris, and, it is said, intends to reside permanently in the capital—that is to say, as a Legitimist organ remarks, "as long as the Republic lasts."

The newspapers are beginning to see a new dynasty on the horizon—that of M. Gambetta, who, it is announced, is on the point of marrying Mlle. Audoy, daughter of the Préfet of Lot-et-Garonne under the Government of National Defence.

SPAIN.

The negotiations which for some days have been going on to effect a reconciliation between the two great Spanish parties—those of Zorrilla and Sagasta—have failed. Senor Zorrilla has just published a letter to that effect.

ITALY.

A decree has been issued proroguing Parliament until Nov. 27. We learn from Rome that the Second Consistory will take place about the 15th inst. The other French Bishops will then be preconised.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council and the Council of the Estates were opened on Monday. The President, in his speech, dwelt upon the importance of the task before them—viz., the revision of the Confederation. The National Council at once began to confer upon the revision.

HOLLAND.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies and the English Envoy have signed the convention between England and Holland relative to Sumatra, as well as an additional paragraph to the convention of Feb. 5, 1871, relative to the cession of the coast of Guinea.

The Luxembourg Chamber was opened on Tuesday afternoon. The Chamber appointed M. de Scherff President.

GERMANY.

The Federal Council has accepted the draught of the bill for the reform of the coinage, with various amendments suggested by the Prussian Government.

The German Government is proceeding actively with the minting of the gold coinage to be introduced under the new law, and it is understood that £1,500,000 will be ready by the end of the year, and a further £1,500,000 by February.

The German Parliament has passed the bill providing for an Imperial war fund. An amendment was proposed which would have given the Reichstag a controlling power over the disposal of the fund; but Prince Bismarck seems to have had

no difficulty in showing that the Government must be left absolutely unfettered in the matter. The bill for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway has passed its third reading.

There was a large meeting of workmen at Berlin on Sunday to obtain higher wages and fewer hours of work.

The Saxon troops who took part in the war with France made their triumphal entry into Leipsic on Thursday week.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A telegram from Vienna gives the important intelligence that Count Beust has tendered his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor, and that his Majesty has accepted it. Ostensibly the cause of the Count's resignation was ill-health, but the *New Free Press* says that Count Beust did not resign until he had been requested to do so. Count Andrássy is appointed as his successor, and Count Longay will be the President of the Hungarian Ministry.

The Imperial Rescript, in reply to the address of the Bohemian Diet, was read at a meeting of that body last Saturday. The rescript carries out the Beust-Andrássy policy. It exhorts the Diet to send representatives to the Reichsrath, and significantly remarks that abstention in that respect will involve "grave responsibilities." The Diet, at its sitting on Wednesday, unanimously declined to comply with the request of the Imperial rescript to proceed with the election of members to the Reichsrath. The diet was consequently forthwith closed. Baron von Kellersperg has submitted a list of the members of his proposed Cabinet to the Emperor. Barons von Holzgethen and von Stremayer reappear in this list as Ministers of Finance and Public Worship respectively. His programme is an uncompromising one, and is said to include a proposal for the dissolution of the Diets in Bohemia, Carniola, Upper Austria, Galicia, and the Bukowina.

A monument erected at Vienna to the memory of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was unveiled, on Tuesday, with great ceremony, in the presence of the Emperor, the Archdukes, the Ministers, and a large body of spectators.

GREECE.

Owing to a defeat in the Chamber, the Ministry has resigned, its candidate for the office of President having been rejected in favour of the Opposition candidate by 152 votes to 48.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has left the Crimea, where he has been on a visit for several weeks, for Moscow.

AMERICA.

A telegram from New York announces that most of the Democratic or Tammany candidates to the Legislature have been defeated, and that those who were successful had greatly-reduced majorities. The Republicans have elected the State Secretary, Comptroller, Land Commissioner, City Registrar, and Prison Inspector. The elections show large Republican gains in all the States where they have been held. President Grant's re-election is assured.

President Grant has instructed the United States officers in Salt Lake City to enforce the laws against the Mormons firmly and judiciously. There is to be no compromise with Young or his followers. It is stated that Brigham Young has taken to flight.

The American whaling fleet has met with a terrible disaster in the Arctic Ocean, off the most northern point of what is known as the Russian territory. In September, thirty-three of the vessels were hemmed in by the ice-pack, and their crews, numbering above 1200 men, being unable to extricate them, and probably not being prepared to winter in that region, were compelled to abandon them, in order to return home by the more fortunate vessels which escaped. No lives were lost, but the money loss is estimated at 1,500,000 dol.

Mr. Charles Jeffery, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed district magistrate in Jamaica.

Lord Belmore will shortly resign the government of New South Wales, and will be succeeded in that office by Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G., the present Governor of Ceylon.

Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, in the room of Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, resigned.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Nov. 25; via Brindisi, on the evening of Dec. 1.

The number of inhabitants in South Australia on April 2 last was, aborigines included, 188,905 souls, an increase since 1861 of 25,548.

Mr. Thomas W. Grosvenor, the city prosecuting attorney of Chicago, was shot dead in the street on the 21st ult., for answering a police challenge in an offensive manner.

A special telegram, dated Calcutta, Nov. 6, noon, says:—"The assassin of Judge Norman was hanged and his body burned on Saturday. The burning of the body was carried out by men of the lowest caste."

The inundations at Almeria, in Andalusia, have devastated a large portion of the working men's district, causing ten deaths and rendering 500 persons homeless. The municipality has consequently petitioned the Government for an advance of 5000 pesetas. Floods have also occurred in Granada.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Colonel Frederic John Goldsmid, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, employed on a special mission to Persia, with the local rank of Major-General, and late Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received further information relating to an international exhibition proposed to be held at Vienna in 1873, opening on May 1 and closing on Oct. 31 of the same year. Translations of the programme, the list of commissioners, and the scheme of classification and divisions can be seen on application to the Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens.

It was announced in our impression last week that the mail-steamer *Rangoon*, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, had struck on a rock shortly after leaving the harbour of Point de Galle, and was sinking. We now learn that the vessel went down at midnight, on the 1st inst., in fifteen-fathoms water. All the passengers, some of the mails, and a portion of the baggage were saved. Everything else was lost. The *Rangoon* was on her way to Australia.

Information having been received from the Austrian Post Office of the closing of the navigation of the Danube for the winter, the dispatch of mails from London to Constantinople, via the Danube, has been suspended. Mails for Constantinople will, however, be forwarded from London during the winter season, via Trieste, every Tuesday morning; via Bucharest and Varna, every Wednesday morning; via Belgrade, every Friday morning, with supplementary mails on the evening of each of those days.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great occurs on May 30 next—i.e., June 11 according to our reckoning—and the Russians intend to celebrate it by opening a great polytechnic exhibition in Moscow on that day. All nations are invited to contribute, and it is understood that manufacturers and others in this country are already preparing for it. The Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company undertake to forward goods freight free, and the railway companies carry, at reduced charges, all goods intended for the exhibition. A committee is sitting at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, to whom all who are interested in the exhibition should apply.

The Board of Trade has awarded an aneroid to Captain Louis Clayesen, of the French screw-steamer *Albert*, of Dunkirk, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the crew (seven in all) of the brig *Come On*, of Hartlepool, whom he picked up at sea, off the Scaw, on Oct. 7. The *Come On* was lying at anchor when she was run into by a foreign barque (name unknown); the master jumped on board the barque, and the crew took to their boat and made for the *Albert*, which was in sight, on board of which they were received, and remained till Oct. 10, on which day they were landed at Copenhagen.—The Board of Trade has also awarded a telescope to Captain B. Guellac, of the French brig *Adèle et Marie*, of Nantes, in acknowledgment of his humane services to the crew of the barque *Matanzas*, of South Shields, whom he picked up at sea on April 16, 1871. The *Matanzas* was bound from Newcastle to Alexandria, with coals. On April 15, whilst lying-to in a heavy south-westerly gale, she was struck by a sea, which made her make water so rapidly that the next day it was decided to abandon her. This was done in lat. 45.9 N. and long. 9.58, and the crew were received on board the *Adèle et Marie*, which at once put back to L'Orient to land them.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

After an unusually protracted sitting, the Bank directors on Thursday, determined on maintaining the minimum rate of discount at 5 per cent.

Mr. C. Goddard's subscription list for the fireman Ford was closed on the 4th inst. The total sum received by him for the benefit of the widow and children amounts to £692.

According to the *City Press*, the piece of ground at the corner of Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, has been let by the Metropolitan Board of Works for £5500 a year, which is equal to about a sovereign per square foot.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided, last Saturday afternoon, at the opening of the tenth series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings, the object of which is to improve the moral condition of the inhabitants of the New-cut. The hall was well filled.

The prizes and certificates won by the successful candidates at the recent examinations of pupils attending the evening classes established at the Polytechnic were distributed, on Wednesday evening, in the theatre of the institution, under the presidency of Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P.

The Geologists' Association began its winter meetings, yesterday week, at University College. Professor John Morris read a paper on "The Old Land Surfaces of the Globe," and several fine collections of fossils from the Finchley glacial drift were exhibited by the members.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 116,089, of whom 33,752 were in workhouses and 82,337 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1870, 1869, and 1868, these figures show a decrease of 16,448, 20,093, and 18,172 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 1264.

A course of lectures on the Elements of Physical Science will be delivered (by the permission of the Lord President of the Council), in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Duncan. It will begin on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 2.30 p.m., and be continued, at the same hour, on every succeeding Wednesday and Saturday.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week an elaborate report was presented from the works committee, recommending that application be made to Parliament for power to carry out some important improvements at a cost of nearly £2,000,000. Some of the suggestions stand over for further consideration, but others were adopted, and amongst the latter was one described as "an improvement from Old-street to New Oxford-street, at a cost of £860,000."

The Civil Service challenge-cup was again shot for last week. The matches for it have been very frequent lately, since it was won by the 9th Surrey (No. 1 company) from the 11th Surrey. They have since been challenged by the 1st Surrey, the E company London Scottish, the Chelsea company South Middlesex, and last week by the second company Inland Revenue—in all, five matches. The 9th Surrey proved themselves the winners by sixty-three points.

At the opening meeting of the Victoria Discussion Society, on Monday—the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair—a testimonial was presented to Miss Faithfull, in recognition of her services in connection with the industrial and educational interests of women. The subscribers include names well known in art, science, literature, and philanthropy. The testimonial consists of a silver tea and coffee service, kettle, and salvers, and a magnificent épergne, designed by Mr. Benson.

For the convenience of visitors to the London International Exhibition of 1872, and in order to facilitate the knowledge of new objects selected for their excellence, the Royal Commissioners have decided that exhibitors of British manufactures shall have supplementary space in one of the annexes. The exhibitors will not be charged a rental for such space.—Some West-End tradesmen held a meeting on Tuesday to consider the best means of preventing the exhibition from being turned into a gigantic bazaar.

The managers of the Destitute Children's Dinner Society, one of the most useful in this metropolis for relieving the necessities of the children of the poorest classes attending the schools, plead for help. The sum required to supply their dining-rooms properly is from £250 to £300 monthly. Subscriptions and donations will be received by the treasurers, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 1, Pall-mall East; by William Fuller, Esq., 111, Piccadilly; and by the secretary, Major Cooper Gardiner, 25, Grosvenor-mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.

The Mansion-House Fund for the relief of distress in Chicago amounted, on Wednesday evening, to £47,600, and of this sum £436 was received on Wednesday. The Merchant Taylors' Company has contributed £210, and among the other donations recently received are the following:—The Earl of Zetland, £50; Mr. Alfred Brassey, £50; the proprietor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, £50; Messrs. Patry and Pasteur, £50; Messrs. Bartram, Harvey, and Co., £21; Colonel Dryson, £20; Mr. William Durham, £20; Mr. Henry Fothergill, £15; Messrs. Thompson and Browning, £10. A collection at St. John the Baptist's, Hove, amounted to £82.

Yesterday week a conference was held—under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon—with the object of promoting an international congress, to be held in London next year, on the subject of prison discipline. Among the speakers were Dr. Wires, of America; Sir C. B. Adderley, Archbishop Manning, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P. A committee was formed to carry out the object.

The first ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Institute for the session 1871-2 took place, on Monday night, at St. Martin's-place—Sir John Lubbock, M.P., in the chair. An able paper was read by Mr. J. W. Flower, F.G.S., on the classification of the stone implements used by the pre-historic inhabitants of Europe. His views, though ably supported, did not find much favour with Mr. Evans, Colonel Lane Fox, and the president, who discussed the paper at some length. Mr. Lewis subsequently read a paper on some little-known archaeological remains in the Isle of Man.

The London Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street saw a noteworthy assembly of 400 teachers and students last Saturday, to congratulate Mr. R. B. Litchfield, one of the founders of the college, upon his marriage with a daughter of Professor Darwin. The Rev. F. D. Maurice, the principal, presided at the supper. Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., was present. After Mr. Litchfield's many years of voluntary teaching in the Working Men's College had been feelingly commented upon by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, one of Mr. A. McCullum's oil-paintings was presented to Mr. Litchfield as a wedding-gift from the students.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 2nd inst.—Dr. Frankland, president, in the chair—after the usual business of the society had been transacted, a paper on "A Process for the Estimation of Fluorine," by A. Liversidge, A.R.S.M., was read. It consists essentially in distilling the fluoride with concentrated sulphuric acid and silica, passing the silicic fluoride which is evolved into ammonia, and then determining it as silico fluoride of potassium. A paper was then read by Mr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., "On Anthraflavic Acid," a yellow, crystalline substance which accompanies artificial alizarine, and is found by the author to have the same composition. The barium compound crystallises from water in reddish brown needles, containing a large amount of water of crystallisation. There was also a paper on "The Distillation of Wood," by Mr. Watson Smith.

On Wednesday Lord Mayor Dakin took leave of the officials at the Mansion House. On the same day Mr. Alderman Gibbons, the Lord Mayor Elect, was admitted into office with the customary formalities. On Thursday the new Lord Mayor went to Westminster to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and, as usual, he was accompanied by a state procession, comprising all the civic dignitaries. The procession went by way of King-street, the Poultry, King William-street, Arthur-street West, Upper Thames-street, Queen-street, Cannon-street, New Earl-street, Queen Victoria-street, and the Victoria Embankment to Westminster. From Westminster Hall it returned by way of the Embankment, New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street to Guildhall. In the evening the customary banquet was held at the Guildhall.

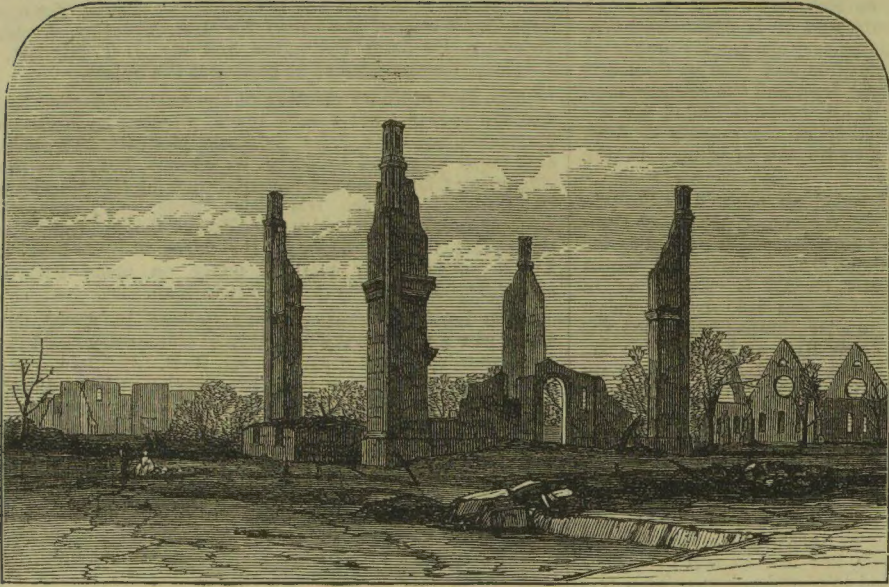
THE FARM.

The recent dry weather has further delayed the already backward wheat sowing; it has, however, been a capital time for getting off mangolds (reported nearly everywhere a heavy crop) and carting manure, though the frost of Sunday night was likely to affect outstanding roots. Rye, where grown, is up and looking well. Although the grass keeps generally pretty fresh, affording a fair bite, yet it is getting scarce and brown in places. Feed being so very plentiful, store beasts are getting a trifle cheaper than they were. It was noticeable this autumn in how much better condition both cattle and sheep were brought out than they were last season. Mr. W. Smith reports the cost of this year's steam cultivation at Woolston, for seed-beds, at 4s. 7d. per acre for wheat (which is up and looking well) and 6s. 2d. for beans on heavy clay land. Under horse culture this soil did not produce over twenty bushels of corn per acre; it now gives with steam cultivation fully thirty-six bushels, and the character of the land appears entirely changed. Weeds may increase, but clay soils in other districts would be improved if treated in this manner.

At the Kilmarnock show of dairy produce and cheese, which is one of the largest exhibitions of its kind in the kingdom, the prizes were this year awarded to Ayrshire farmers, Wigtownshire having previously secured the honours. The entries were in advance of former years. 1232 cheeses were on the tables, computed to weigh about 250 tons, and the quality, especially of the prize lots, was pronounced by the English judges very excellent.

The condition of the agricultural labourer was brought forward by Mr. Read, M.P., at the meeting of the London Farmers' Club, on Monday, before a large attendance. In a clever address Mr. Read reviewed the farm labourer of the past and present age, his employment, wages, and education, with a view to demonstrate that his condition was as good as the mechanic, and that there was a drawback to his improvement by the present system of granting outdoor relief. The subject was afterwards warmly discussed and considered of such importance that an adjournment was proposed; but the chairman suggested that a similar subject be introduced early next year. Mr. Dent, M.P., contributed an interesting paper on the same head to the last number of the R.A.S.E. journal. The great scarcity of farm hands was seriously felt this autumn throughout most parts of the kingdom; and, much as the labourer's condition has doubtless been improved of late years, the inducements offered by emigration and work in towns, factories, and railways still draw many young men from farm work. Education and cheap literature also have a tendency to lead the more enterprising hinds to seek higher wages or fortune elsewhere. For several years past wages have been considerably increased, but provisions have also risen in value. The old system of boarding and lodging farm hands, such as is still practised in places in Scotland and in the colonies, is fast dying out. A few districts retain this custom in part. The long roll of names entered for the premiums given for length of servitude at the Lincolnshire Society's meetings speaks much for the good feeling existing between masters and servants in that county. The increased value of labour, by the extended use and knowledge of machinery and greater skill in husbandry, but, more especially, better cottage accommodation and home comforts, will tend much towards the improvement and happiness of poor Hodge.

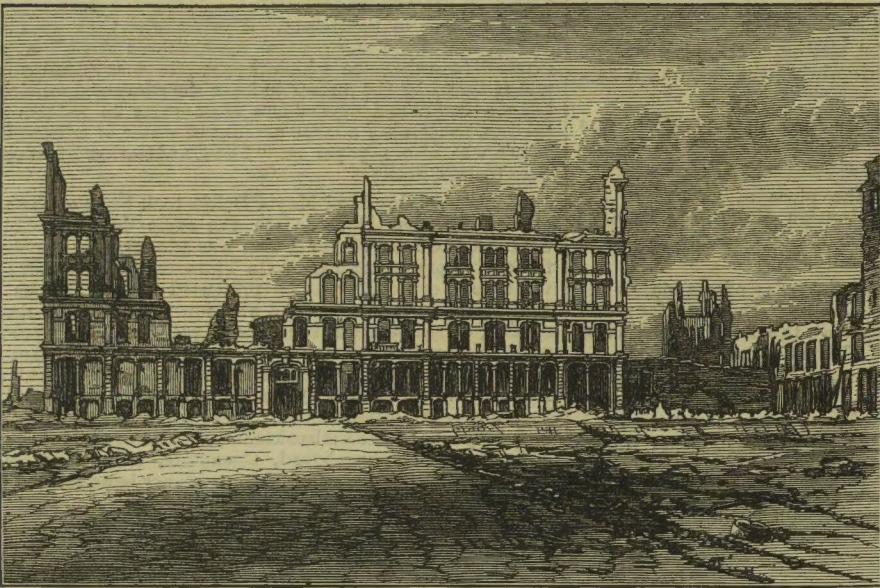
A long discussion took place, on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture, as to the best steps to be taken towards securing effectual legislation with reference to imported and contagious diseases of live stock. Several resolutions were adopted with the object of improving the health of cattle and removing the cordon around the metropolis. It is proposed that a deputation from the chambers on these subjects wait upon Mr. Gladstone during the week of the cattle show.



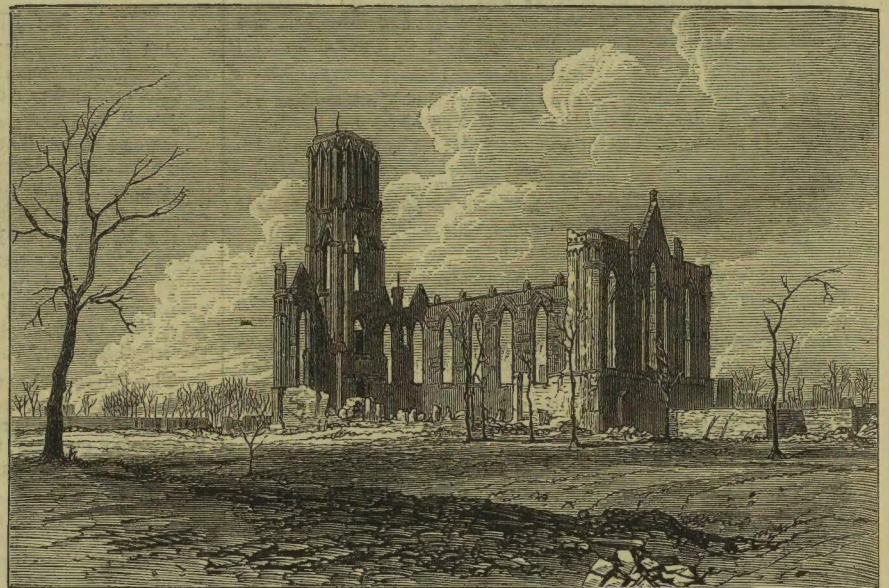
OGDEN COLLEGE.



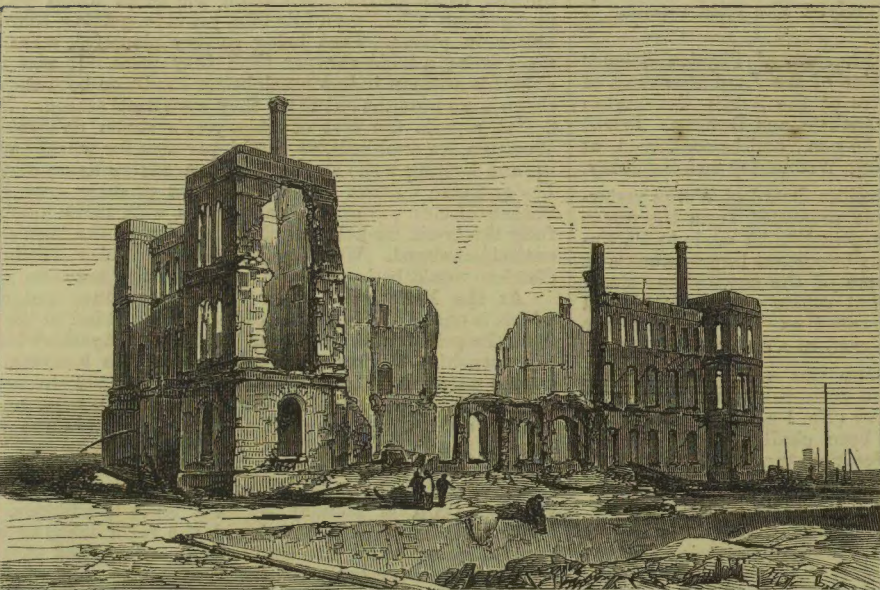
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.



PACIFIC HOTEL.



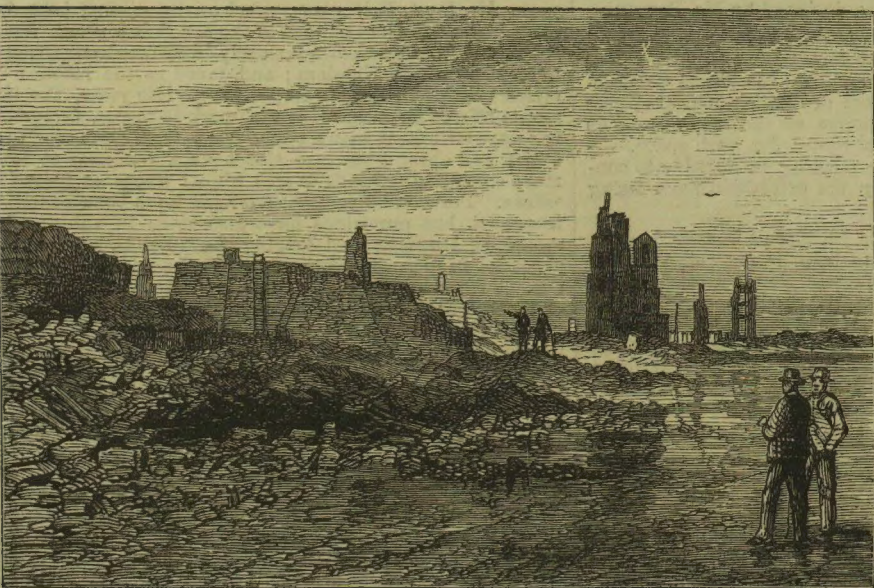
CATHOLIC COLLEGE.



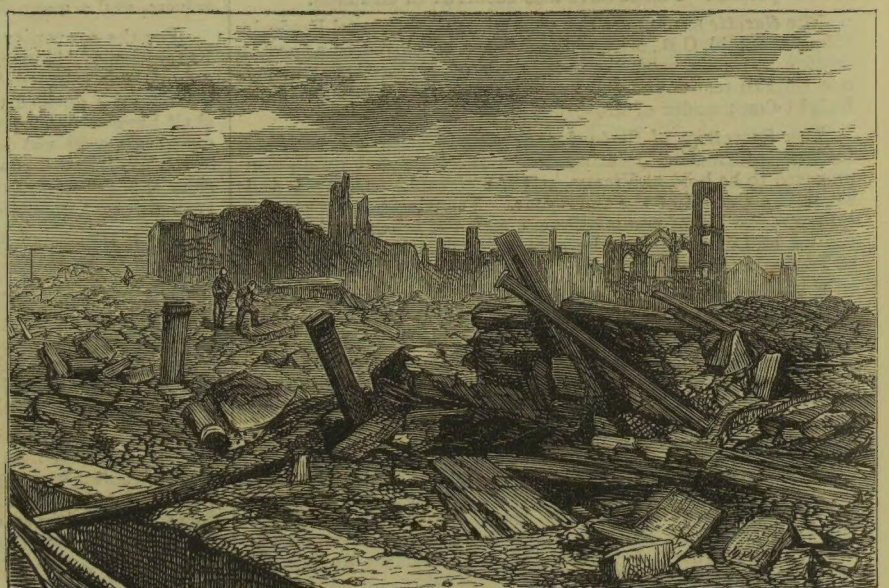
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POST-OFFICE AND TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.



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BURNT-OUT PEOPLE IN THE CHAPEL OF GRACE CHURCH.



RECOVERING VALUABLES FROM THE BANK VAULTS.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Catfield House, Farnham, the wife of Colonel C. Dumbarton, H.M. Indian Army, of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Witham, Essex, the wife of J. F. Cleary, Esq., of Bombay, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, the wife of John Howard Edwards, of a daughter.

On Sept. 26, at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of William Tatam, Esq., of a son.

On Aug. 12, at North Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Edward Hanson, Esq., C.B., of a son.

On Oct. 27, at Horton House, Camden-road, N., Mrs. William Swainson, of a son, who survived only nine days.

On the 5th inst., at 52, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Worsley Hall, near Manchester, the Countess of Ellesmere, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at St. Colum's, Londonderry, the wife of Sir John Hill, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 1, Eaton-terrace, Lady Harriet Fletcher, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 41, Regent's Park-road, N.W., Lady Drake, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. St. J. Plunt, Lady Constance Seymour, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Hertford, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. St. John Barne, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of F. Barne, Esq., of Sotterley Park and Dunwich, in the county of Suffolk.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Riverhead, Sir Arthur Edward Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, to Lady Constance Harriet Amherst, daughter of the Earl and Countess Amherst.

On the 13th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. J. Ledgard, Wellesley Csesy, second son of Thomas A. Bailey, Esq., J.P., Bellevue, Castle, dermot, in the county of Kildare, to Alice, only surviving daughter of the Rev. George Grahame, late her Majesty's Chaplain, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

On the 21st ult., at Christ Church, Lee Park, by the Rev. R. Gunnery, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise, assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Berry, M.A., Robert Davis, Esq., of Earsfield, Wandsworth-common, to Anna, widow of the late William Halse, Esq., of Church House, Bromley, Kent. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., William Forster, Esq., barrister-at-law, of 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, and late of 5, Temple-court, Melbourne, aged 52. Australian papers please copy.

On the 3rd inst., at 78, Maida-vale, W., Mr. William Holland, formerly of 127, Oxford-street, W., in the 75th year of his age, deeply lamented.

On the 31st ult., at Cork, Maria, Countess of Listowel, aged 67.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of her son, Captain Frankland, R.E., Lady Frankland, the beloved wife of Sir F. W. Frankland, Bart., of Cheltenham.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. New moon, 5.9 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Gilson Humphry, B.D., Prebendary, Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Nepean, M.A.

Chapel Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry Howarth, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. William West Jones, B.D., Vicar of Westminster, Oxford. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, 13.—St. Paul's Cathedral: Primary Visitation of the Bishop of London begins (lasts five days), 9.30 a.m.

City of London General Pension Society (special meeting), noon.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m.

London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Nervous Matter).

Royal Geographical Society (at the University of London), 8.30 p.m. (President's address, and Captain Elton on the River Limpopo).

Monday Popular Concerts (St. James's Hall) begin, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy).

TUESDAY, 14.—Society for Indigent Blind, general court, noon.

Photographic Society Exhibition, 8 p.m.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carl Siemens on Pneumatic Despatch Tubes).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

College of Preceptors, 7.30 Statistical Society, 8 p.m.

University College, London, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).

St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m., lecture to young men (the Rev. Canon Gregory). Institution of Civil Engineers: Session begins.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Paul's Cathedral, morning, visitation sermon by the Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.

Exeter Hall Oratorio Concerts begin. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Address by Lord Henry Lennox, the chairman.)

THURSDAY, 16.—British Home for Incurables (Clapham-rise), noon.

Zoological Society, 4 p.m. Linnean Society and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.

Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

University College, London, Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).

Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

London Institution, Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. B. Seeley on the Influence of Geological Phenomena).

FRIDAY, 17.—St. Paul's Cathedral: the Bishop's Charge to the Clergy (under the dome), 11.35 a.m.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.

Engineering Society (Mr. Douglass on the Wolf Rock Light).

SATURDAY, 18.—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

South Kensington Museum, Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Elementary Physiography).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
21	1 39	1 58	2 20	2 39	3 0	3 22	3 43	4 4	4 29	5 55	6 21	6 49	7 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°		Miles.
1	29.970	48.0	41.2	79	9	46.9	E. ENE.	555
2	30.084	46.4	37.7	74	10	44.7	NE. ENE.	268
3	30.050	45.6	37.4	75	10	42.5	E. NE.	207
4	30.059	44.0	39.1	84	8	41.4	NE. E.	428
5	29.779	39.3	30.4	73	8	33.0	ENE. E.	410
6	29.571	43.1	41.2	93	10	37.6	E.	170
7	29.571	43.1	41.2	93	10	37.6	E.	58

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.934	30.101	30.074	30.055	30.105	29.969	29.900
Temperature of Air	48.2	46.6	46.0	45.3	42.2	39.3	42.4
Temperature of Evaporation	45.1	42.9	41.8	43.9	38.2	36.3	41.9
Direction of Wind	E.	NE.	N.	NE.	E.	E.	E.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatteaton.—Triumphant success. Free list suspended.—On MONDAY, NOV. 13, and during the week, her Majesty's servants will perform a Lighthearted Farce, **THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE**, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled **REBECCA**, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Torris, S. Dwyer, J. Francis, Belmont, Bruton, Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Estlin, Ryan, &c. Pantomime Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 animal taries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey, and the Drama produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Strang. To conclude with a new Farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled **NO. 6, DUKE STREET**. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Seats close open from Ten till Five daily.

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FOR 1872,

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TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE COASTING CRAFT OF ALL NATIONS,

BY E. WEEDON, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1871; Continuation of the Diary of the Franco-Prussian War; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-seven years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 13, and Tuesday, 14, Last Two Nights of **SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER**. Wednesday, Nov. 15, Benefit of Mr. Buckstone, when he will appear as Marplot, in **THE BUSY BODY**; Miss Sedgwick in **KILLING TIME**; Mr. Buckstone's usual Address; and **THE IRISH LION**. Box office now open.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Triumphant success of **PICKWICK**. Every Evening, at Eight, **PICKWICK**. Messrs. Henry Irving, Addison, George Belmont, Odell, Irish, Gaston Murray, Frank Hall, Dyer, &c.; Messdames Minnie Sidney, Marion Hill, Annie Lafontaine, Caroline Ewell, and Mand Middleton. At Seven, **LOAN OF A LOVER**. Miss Fanny Heywood (her first appearance) and Mr. F. W. Irish. To conclude with **HE JEALOUS**; Mr. Herbert Crellin, Miss Leigh, and Miss Lafontaine. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Immense Success of the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. Crowded and delighted audiences. Open at 2; commence at 2.30; carriages at 4.15. Box-office open daily from Ten to Four. Hengler's Cirque is close to Oxford-street Circus. Omnibuses to and from all parts of London.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.—MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 13, first time of a new and brilliant Equestrian Spectacle, entitled **THE LISTS OF ASHBY**, taken from Sir Walter Scott's novel "Ivanhoe," introducing grand Cavalcades and tournaments, splendid Processions, Knights in Real Armour mounted on chargers galli caparisoned with all their glittering paraphernalia, faithfully portraying the pomp and magnificence of ancient chivalry; Passages of Arms, Contests of the Athletes, Feats of Skill and Daring, terrific Encounter with the Black Knight, Combats, Tilted, &c. Neither care nor expense has been spared to render this an imposing feature in the evening's entertainment, and worthy the reputation of the Establishment as one of a quarter of a century enjoyed. The intimate and varied Scenes in the Arena include Mr. John Milton Hengler's wonderful Tight-Rope Dancing; the performances of the greatest riders in the world—Messrs. W. Bell, J. Lloyd, Max Eschberger, B. Weber, J. and A. Bridges; Mdles. Caroline, Rizzarelli, Mariatta; Miss Jenny Louise Hengler's "Haute Ecole"; the Champion Vaulters—M. A. Myers, J. Furvese, M. L. Edmund, P. Marrie, Cleverly, &c. Open every Evening at 7.15. Commence at 7.45. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s.

ASTLEY'S NEW GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—The only Exhibition of its kind in the three kingdoms. This elegant Hippodromic Temple is one of the sights of London, and no person should visit the metropolis without seeing **THE LAST OF THE RACE**; or, Warrior Women. Miss Maria Henderson as Queen Semarha, Miss Rose Mayne as Zulema, Mr. T. H. Glenney as Abdall, Mr. W. C. Middleton as Akbar, Mr. Walter Edwin as Tameria, Mr. J. Holloway as Sadak. The above-named being specially engaged to sustain the principal characters.

ASTLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Great change in the Equestrian Department.—Fourth time, a new Grand Equestrian Carnival—**THE RETURN OF THE HEROES**—introducing eight ladies and gentlemen and twelve horses; never performed either in or out of London. The astounding Troupe of War Arabs in their sensational achievements, showing life in the desert.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Two o'clock. Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; the Great Pit (accommodating 2000 persons), 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve to all parts of the house at second price with exception of gallery. Open Every Evening at Half-past Six o'clock. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Sole Proprietors, J. and G. Sanger.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. Shepherd. EVERY EVENING, at Seven, UP IN THE WORLD.—Messrs. Warde, Murray, Mrs. Edgar. At 7.45, **EDWIN DROOD**.—Messrs. H. Neville, Edgar, Warde; Mrs. M. Jones. Followed by **OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN**.—Misses Julia Daly, F. Huddart; Mrs. Edgar; Messrs. Warde, Murray.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn. The home of elegant and talented equestrianism. "No opposition can shake the popularity of this well-managed establishment."—Vide the entire press. An entire change THIS EVENING. Immense success of those Marvellous Artists, **THE FLYING LEWIS**, who will spring at a bound from one end of the building to the other. Now Acted by **THE THREE GRACES**, Mons. Eugene, Mdle. Kenbel, and Le Petit Willie. These delightful little people are universally admitted to be incomparable and imitable. Mdle. Gaertner, with her astounding leaping horse, May Flower, must be seen to be believed. The somersault and pike riders challenge the world. The horses are superb specimens of the equine race, and the entire entertainment is universally conceded to be the best ever given in this or any other country. Open at 7; commence at 7.30. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. Prices 4s., 2s., 1s., 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts pass the door.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SECOND CAT SHOW.—DEC. 2 and 4.—Schedules and Entry Forms can be had on application to Mr. Wilson, Natural History Department. Prizes, £100. Special Prizes offered by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for Working-Men's Cats. Entries close Nov. 20.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—The FORTIETH SEASON will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1871, with a performance of Handel's **ISRAEL IN EGYPT**. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready. Subscriptions for Ten Concerts, One, Two, and Three Guineas. Attendance at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall, from Ten till Five daily; Saturdays, Ten till Two.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. entitled **A PECULIAR FAMILY**, written by William Brough, and **ECHOES OF THE OPERA**, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight.—**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION**, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. FIRST CONCERT on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 13.—Executants—Madame Arabella Goddard, Madame Norman Nerode, M.M. L. Ricci, Zerbini, and Piatti. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Sir Jules Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The **CHRISTY'S** Grand REOPENING on MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess have the honour of announcing the Completion of the Important Alterations and Improvements which they have made in their Hall during the time their Company have been performing in the Great Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, REOPENING of Messrs. M. ore and Burgess's Hall. Enlargement of the Gallery to thrice its former size.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The **CHRISTY'S**—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, REOPENING of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall. Erection of new and elegantly fitted Private Boxes. New Stall and Fauteuil Entrances.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The **CHRISTY'S**—On MONDAY at Three and Eight. REOPENING of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall. Splendidly Re-decorated. New Stall (carpets. New and effective System of Ventilation.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Grand REOPENING on MONDAY at Three and Eight.—On and after Monday Messrs. Moore and Burgess's **CHRISTY'S** **MONTRELS**. Every Night at Eight: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays a Three and Eight. Entirely New Programme. Private Boxes, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; A: a (ranked seats), 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Doors open, for Day Performances, 2.30; for the Evening, 7.30. No fees of any description. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts. Places may be secured at Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Under the sanction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861.

It has been arranged that a Choral Society shall be established in connection with the Royal Albert Hall, and that, in furtherance of the objects of this Society, a SERIES of CHORAL CONCERTS shall be given during the months of MAY, June, and July, 1872, under the direction of Monsieur Charles Gounod. The Choir will number 1500 Voices, carefully selected and tested. The Programmes will contain many works of a character new to the English concert-room. The Rehearsals, under Monsieur Gounod, will commence in the course of March, 1872, and will be continued on successive Monday evenings, beginning at 8.30 precisely. The Concerts will take place on every third Wednesday, at the same hour. Immediately on the complete formation of the Society a preliminary Course of Study will be commenced, due notice of which will be given.

Applications for membership will be received by printed forms only. Personal application or the return of forms completely filled up cannot be attended to. The Prospectus containing full particulars, conditions upon which members will be admitted, and form of application for membership, may now be had of the principal Music-sellers or by post, on forwarding name and address to the Secretary of the Choral Society, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore, W.

Nov. 8, 1871.

(Signed)

SEYMOUR J. G. EGERTON,

Deputy Commissioner for Music.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

There has been "a Riding in Chepe," as Chaucer has it; and though "gay apprentices," like Perkin Revelour, do now rather affect to disdain such a sight (unmindful of the dictum of a great and learned Radical, who said that the apprentice who did not consider the Lord Mayor the greatest man in the world would come to be hanged), the people of London have shown themselves of the Revelour mind, have "lepped out of their shoppes," or other abodes, and have enjoyed the Riding as much as if it had been otherwise worth seeing than as a link between ourselves and our ancestors of King John's days. We are glad that London still recognises the Mayor's Procession. We readily admit that it is a great interruption to business, and that its elements are of the least artistic or imposing sort: in fact, its details will not bear examination by the most indulgent observer; but yet it gives the people a holiday with a motive in it, and it means something.

We are informed by the learned that when King John (did he ever dream that a Hebrew Mayor would ride in splendid array, like Mordecai?) first granted a Chief Magistrate to the City, it was made a condition that the Mayor should first be presented at Westminster for approval by the King, or by his Justice. This is held to be the origin of the show which drew forth the thousands into the frosty air of Thursday. The pageants seem to have increased in glory year by year, but we have no very clear idea of what was done on land, except from the accounts of other stately work performed by the City in honour of Royalty. The water

by any of us, except those who are unfortunately old enough to remember the two elephants that chased a dragon on the Serpentine on the night of the coronation-day of King George IV. But when Henry V. had returned after the memorable occasion when the Lion of the Sea

At Agincourt in wrath had turned to bay,
And crushed and torn beneath his claws the princely hunters lay,

the City put forth its might, and John Wells, grocer and Mayor, gave a sight that was glorious to behold. Moreover, in honour of his Lordship's name, three "wells" poured forth wine at the conduit in Chepe (near the Poultry), and three virgins, representing Mercy, Grace, and Pity, supplied the liquor to all comers. Perhaps our ancestors were respectful and reverent, or else the scene must have been a strange one. We have notices of later pageants on Lord Mayors' days in the books of the Drapers' Company. The "wild men" carrying torches appear to have been a favourite feature in the processions, and they kept back the crowd by the incessant discharge of squibs. That part of the show was varied by the introduction of men apparelled like unto devils, who ought to have produced beneficial considerations in the minds of the unworthy. The standards of the companies are described as having been very gorgeous, a word which certainly could not have suggested itself to a spectator of any recent Show. The young freemen, who acted as a sort of advanced guard to their respective companies, and who were called "whiffers," must have been an interesting sight, especially to the matrons and maidens who looked down upon them from the windows. Very soon came in the unfortunate habit of speech-making in verse, and the poets were merciless, and poured forth yards of metre, which it must have been afflicting to endure in November. In one superb pageant our ancestors saw all the vices and virtues that ever had names put to them, and the business began with Zeal, Truth, Envy, and Error, who had a good deal to say to the Lord Mayor; and his dismay must have been complete when he was further assailed by Barbarism, Ignorance, Impudence, and Falsehood. But the worthy chief magistrate was not long abandoned by the protecting powers. A cloud which had descended arose, and revealed stars and beams of gold shooting forth, and the Lord Mayor enjoyed the beatific vision of his faithful London, sitting in the midst, and attended by Religion, Liberality, Perfect Love, Knowledge, and Modesty, while behind came Simplicity, Chastity, Fame, and Meekness. In fact, Bishop Berkeley, with whom dwelt "every virtue under heaven," according to Pope, would have found himself very much at home in Chepe on Lord Mayor's Day, 1613.

We shall not overload our remarks with more details of this kind, but we desired to give an idea of the spirit in which the entertainment provided for the people was designed in the old days. The proceedings may seem very heavy and dull to us, but we live in an impatient time. The contrivances for imparting something like moral lessons may have been cumbersome, but, at all events, there was a purpose in the business, and it was better than the sight of scores of cross-looking old cripples staggering under banners that might beseech an Odd Fellows' lodge or a trades union. Then, again, when there had been a war, especially in distant parts, there were figures illustrative of our successes and of the appearance of the enemies we have subdued—a gentle form of the Roman triumph. But then, as now, the satirists were ready with their jeers; and, instead of seeing a well-considered ceremonial, which gave delight to myriads, the wits would see only the incongruities, and were very hard upon the citizens who marched to Guildhall, every man his spoon in his pocket, looked on the giants and fed like the Saracens, until quite unfit to go to St. Paul's in the afternoon, a shortcoming that must much have grieved the religious souls of the cynics.

The Puritans did not see the value of the Lord Mayor's Show as a missionary enterprise, and there were no pageants for some sixteen years; but the display was revived in 1655, and thenceforth, and not only on Lord Mayor's Day, the City had great sights, and the divine virtues of King Charles II. were greatly celebrated. The Fire and the Plague again stopped such things; but the love of the citizens for their Shows lasted long, and it was not until after 1702 that the pageant was finally discontinued. In this year Lord Mayor Dashwood had a grand display, and Elkanah Settle, the "poet," supplied the versification. The same bard had furnished words for another Show in 1703; but Queen Anne's husband, George of Denmark, died the day before that of the intended exhibition, and there was an end of the pageantry. The Show, however, very gradually dwindled away into the sordid affair which is now presented; and in 1761, in honour of the young King George III. and his Queen, the companies came out in great splendour, with men in armour, mermaids, dolphins, and sea-horses. And then the old coach was new, for it was launched in 1757; decorated by Cipriani, who put the Virtues, that used to be embodied, into pictures on the panels. In 1837, as some of us remember, Gog and Magog stalked forth once more, 14 ft. high; and in 1841 a full-rigged ship, manned with live boys, "blessed human boys," as Mr. Chadband says, sailed up Chepe. There was, but in what year we forget, one meritorious attempt to give the exhibition somewhat of a mercantile character, Flemish fashion, but afterwards the chronicle presents nothing but the most commonplace material. Yet we hope that the Show will

be kept up while the City means anything. It marks the coronation day of "the greatest man in the greatest city of the greatest nation of the world;" it gives holiday to many thousands of harmless and hardworking people; and it sends some of us—*ecce signum*—to our old books.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. The health of her Majesty is still improving.

Hallow E'en was kept at Balmoral in the customary Highland manner. The Queen and the members of the Royal family witnessed the torchlight processions which came from the different parts of the Royal estates to the castle. The torchbearers numbered nearly 200, who, after promenading for some time, formed a bonfire of their torches and other combustibles, around which the Highlanders danced to the strains of the bagpipes. The Queen's health was proposed by Mr. Cowley, and responded to with the utmost enthusiasm. Her Majesty and the Royal family witnessed the festivities from the windows of the castle. Subsequently the servants had a dance in the ghillie-hall.

On the following day Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse left the castle for Buckingham Palace. The Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and Mr. Helps arrived at the castle.

Yesterday (Friday) week the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Montague Smith; Lieutenant-General Sir E. Lugard, G.C.B., and Sir Robert Collier, Attorney-General, were sworn in as members of the Privy Council, and took their seats at the board. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued from Nov. 7 to Wednesday, Dec. 27; and the Conventions of the Provinces of Canterbury and York were also prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 28. The Marquis of Ripon had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster dined with the Queen. The Marquis of Ripon and the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland left the castle.

On Saturday last the Rev. Dr. McLeod arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. Dr. McLeod officiated. Princess Beatrice was present at the christening of the infant child of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who was named after her Royal Highness. Dr. McLeod dined with her Majesty.

On Monday Princess Beatrice drove to Tillypronie and visited Lady Clark. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Dr. McLeod dined with the Queen. Mr. Helps left the castle.

The Queen has taken her usual driving exercise during the week.

Prince Leopold met with a slight accident to his knee a week since. His Royal Highness was confined to his apartments for a few days, but is now able to drive out daily.

Sir William Jenner writes to a medical contemporary giving the most unqualified contradiction to the report that her Majesty's recent illness was the result of re-vaccination.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Lonsborough, at Scarborough. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and afterwards went to the Globe Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Duke of Edinburgh, left Marlborough House for Sandringham House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by special train from St. Pancras station, via Cambridge and King's Lynn, to Wolferton, whence they drove to Sandringham. On Tuesday the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. Princess and Princess Louis of Hesse visited the grave of the infant Prince Alexander of Wales in Sandringham churchyard. The Prince attained his thirtieth year on Thursday. The auspicious event was celebrated in the metropolis and in various parts of the country with the customary honours. The Prince and Princess gave a county ball, at Sandringham House, last evening (Friday), in honour of the Royal birthday. A large and distinguished company have been on a visit to the Prince and Princess during the week, and excellent shooting has been enjoyed upon the Royal preserves.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, honoured the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress with their presence at a small and early dance, at the Mansion House, yesterday (Friday) week.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord Blantyre, at Erskine House, Renfrewshire. The Princess and the Marquis visited Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House.

The Duke of Cambridge was, last week, visiting General Hall, at Six-Mile Bottom, Newmarket, and also the Duke of Rutland, at Cheveley Park.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, his Excellency Count Gregorie Stroganoff, and Countess Helen Stroganoff have left Claridge's Hotel for Brussels, en route for Italy.

Prince and Princess Alexander and Prince Peter of Oldenburg left Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday for Brussels.

Prince George of Solms has left Brown's Hotel for Paris.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived, on Saturday last, at Stone House, St. Peter's, Thanet.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi have arrived at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Hungary.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Ladies Mary and Margaret Scott have left Drumlanrig Castle to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

The Duchess Dowager of Grafton has arrived at her residence in Grosvenor-crescent from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left Stratton-street for Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

The Bishop of London has returned to Fulham Palace.

The titles of Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hungerford, Baroness de Moleyns, and Baroness Hastings are conferred on the Countess of Loudoun, "she being the elder of the four sisters and coheirs" of the late Marquis of Hastings, and, as such, one of the coheirs of the baronies mentioned.

Lord Dufferin's new title is announced in the *Gazette*. He receives the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom, by the name of Viscount Clancuboye of Clancuboye and Earl of Dufferin, both in the county of Down.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

At the risk of not fulfilling the curialist's noblest and most exalted duty—which, as everybody knows, is to draw the loftiest moral lesson from every incident that occurs—I would take a more indulgent and good-natured view of the result of the Cambridge lady-examinations than stern duty dictates. Without going over the items, one may say that the report shows that it is not the habit of the lady-mind to apply itself very closely to objects of study, that it is eminently receptive of suggestions from other minds, and that its own emanations are more remarkable for copiousness than for exactitude. Now, we really did not want a tremendous University machinery to obtain these facts for us. We were tolerably well acquainted with them; and the more fortunate a man is in possessing the friendship of the nobler sex, the more aware he is of the characteristics which have been revealed as novelties. The information was surplusage, and the report may rank with the cheap satire which very young writers bestow upon their sisters and cousins. But the important question, so far as regards masculine happiness, is whether we have anything to complain of. Do we want hard, close, grappling, searching exactitude in the nature of those who are to comfort us when we make blunders, and generally to make things cheerful and hopeful, even when there may not exist the very best reasons for their being so? Do we want to substitute literalism for poetry? At present every woman is a poet, more or less. Why is she to be made a prosa? All this is, I know, immensely below the modern standard of thought, and the strong-minded women will utterly despise it. But, on the whole, it is not a bad thing to be able to say of a woman that she is very quick of apprehension, very ready to be taught, and very generous in imparting all she knows. You may think twice, or even (like Mr. Gladstone) three times, before you will be able to improve the Englishwoman by alteration.

But we may improve Cambridge University. Is it not time that these town and gown vulgarities should cease? Most men of middle age are inclined to look with a good-natured eye upon the follies of undergraduates; it is only priggish young reformers and testy old Epicureans who are so tremendously severe upon the exuberance of animal spirits. No healthy-minded man talks of making tremendous examples of anybody but ruffians; and over these the law is so tender that there is no need to plead in their behalf. But there is such a thing as good taste, and we have a right to expect this from gentlemen of all ages. Fighting with the roughs of a town, and getting locked up, and committed for trial, is decidedly "caddish," and that is a word of meaning in the Universities. I see that this last fate has befallen three students at Cambridge for rioting on Guy Fawkes' night. It ought not to befall any more students. While the authorities chose to regard such practices as "larks" I suppose that there may have been some excuse for young men who did not think it necessary to be sterner than their superiors. But such rioting has now passed into the catalogue of crime, and must end.

Might one compliment Lord Romilly upon the noble idea which he entertains of British courage? He thinks that his countrymen—such of them, at all events, as have any money to invest—are possessed of a valour compared to which the bravery of Alcides was mere swaggar. Lord Romilly points out that it is the duty of persons who take shares in public or private undertakings to satisfy themselves that the representations made by the promoters are truthful. The Court of Chancery will not relieve those who do not display prompt valour in such matters. Well, if Lord Romilly says that it is a man's duty to walk boldly into a great City house or a great company's office and demand the production of books and vouchers, of course no true Briton who believes in his Court of Chancery will hesitate to make the assault at need. But I think that mild persons would sacrifice the extra interest and betake themselves for investing purposes to the gentle presence of the "Reduced Counsels, who are always eating apples."

Touching things theatrical, one note. "The Tempest" has been brilliantly revived, and the critics have fallen back on their recollections, which are very interesting. I shall never forget the scene of excitement on the first night of Mr. Macready's production of the play, when the curtain rose on a terrible storm, with demons of the air raging at the corners of the picture, and when the ship drove across, wildly tossing. It was a beautiful and, moreover, a poetical treatment; and the house out-shouted the thunders. This is well remembered. But here, of course, Mr. Macready got rid of the Shakspearean dialogue which is spoken on board. Some years later the play was again got up, after his retirement, and this was also done at Covent Garden. The feature of the revival was the enormous ship, which was seen rolling and pitching when the curtain rose. It depended from a great cable, which was partly concealed by the gloom, and which passed for part of the rigging. On the deck were the characters of the scene, and the dialogue of the sailors was given. I remember going to the theatre, on an invitation from Mr. Bartley, who wrote, "We are all proud of our big ship." I have not noticed that this revival has been alluded to.

A New York journal of high class intimates that Canada has nothing to say to questions of English and Irish policy, that the Fenians are illogical fools in attempting to injure England through Canada (which process, says the American writer, is like making faces at a man's sister because you hate him), and that the business of the Canadians, when they catch hold of a Fenian invader, is simply to place him upon the social platform called a scaffold. The reasoning is irrefragable, the advice unexceptionable. But perhaps it comes with the slightest possible diminution of good grace from the quarter whence it proceeds, seeing that American soldiers recently captured a batch of Fenians, and, instead of handing them over to the Canadians, as a friend would hand over a burglar to the friend on whose premises he had been seized, quietly released them. However, the Canadians now know what the Americans expect of them.

"Prisoner said that he had been drinking, and knew nothing about it." This is now a plea which may be kept in stereotype. It is the answer to every charge, and the monotony of the impudent plea is rather irritating. If a prisoner would address the Court with something like a paraphrase of what Dr. Johnson wrote when extenuating Addison's alleged love of wine, we might be more amiably disposed towards a rough who had not been very brutal: "He that feels oppression from the presence of those to whom he knows himself superior will desire to let loose the powers of conversation, and who that ever asked succour from Bacchus was able to preserve himself from being enslaved by his auxiliary?" How would a rough put this? "I know'd, my lord Beak, as I were a sharper lot than them I were with, but I hadn't the gift of the gab, and so I wetted my whistle a bit too much, and so I got shopped." The Addison of humble life would surely move a harsher judge than any one who is at present likely to award him the bread and water of affliction.



A SKETCH IN THE CAMP OF REFUGE AT CHICAGO, AFTER THE FIRE

NEW BOOKS.

It would, perhaps, be considered uncomplimentary to say that a little verse, taken judiciously, is as good for a reader's mind as an occasional dose of alterative medicine for the majority of bodies. Nobody, however, can be offended by the statement of a belief that a variety of mental as well of corporeal diet is highly beneficial; or that, to put things in another light, it is no less advisable to take a little poetry with your prose than a little bread sauce with your partridge. And of verse, there is always, to say the least of it, enough. Of course it is not all, or nearly all, of the highest quality; but it is often, for that very reason, the more salutary. The "grand old masters" and the "bards sublime" may be sometimes advantageously passed by in favour of "some humbler poet." Apollo has not always either his bow or his lyre at full stretch; yet his attitude is always graceful and his music is always melodious. Such are the reflections suggested by *Venus and Psyche; with other Poems*, by Richard Crawley (William Blackwood and Sons). How Cupid loved and Venus hated Psyche, and how, after much persecution, the union of Cupid and Psyche was sanctioned by the gods and goddesses, and everything went merrily as marriage-bells, know all men. But it also deserves to be known how the fable has been treated by Mr. Crawley, aided by Apuleius and his Golden Ass, in three cantos. The stanzas, which are of the form adopted in "Beppo" and "Don Juan," are handled very much after Byron's own fashion; and the similarity is especially noticeable in the happy use which is made of parenthetical remarks; the way in which loose ends are gathered up, as it were, in the last line but one; the sly hit given to somebody or something in the last line; and the advantage taken of a passing allusion for the introduction of a descriptive episode. There is also, to some extent, the Byronic tone of mockery and banter; but the magnificent bursts of Byronic genius and the reckless indifference of Byronic license are absent together. "Venus and Psyche" is, in a word, readable, and, it may be added, witty and elegant; and the "other poems" have their own graces. A very modest address "to the reader" ushers in *Carmina Vitæ and Other Poems*, by James M. Fleming (Chapman and Hall). The author pretends to so little that it were hard indeed not to admit his pretensions. It may fairly be granted that his "touch" is not so "rude" as he seems to imagine, and that his "music" is not, as he seems to fear it is, of the hurdy-gurdy sort. Heavenly harpers harping with their harps would, no doubt, exercise more irresistible influence; but his song of "Raggit Robin" is quite as good as many a one which, with its combination of simple pathos, Scotch dialect, plaintive iteration, and musical metre, has caught the popular fancy. In "Kelvin Grove" there are signs of descriptive power and skill in the choice of epithets; and there is a particularly vigorous, well-conceived, and well-enunciated curse—short, but not sweet. One of the chief difficulties in connection with the "Carmina Vitæ" is the lack of any heading whereby some idea might be gained of what the writer is driving at; it is not every reader who will have patience enough to analyse and label "for self and friend" no less than thirty-one different pieces. In point of metre there is much, but not altogether commendable, originality displayed, though the same quality is not equally conspicuous in the play of fancy, choice of language, and collocation of words or sentences; whereas novelty of metre rather than of ideas or expressions might be safely dispensed with. In *Oriel: a Study* in 1870, with two other poems, by James Kenward, F.S.A. (Chapman and Hall), those who like somewhat stiff and stilted blank verse better than polished prose have an opportunity of gratifying their tastes. One could believe that the author's original intention was to publish "Oriel" (which fills no fewer than 273 pages) as a novel of the usual description, in one, or two, or three volumes, but that, having a shrewd notion that there was scarcely sufficient incident and action to make mere prose, however rhythmical and choice, attractive, he had determined to mould his work into the form of verse. There is no deficiency of excellent sentiment, reflection, description, speculation, and suggestion; but the writer seems to have been inspired by the spirit of architecture as much as of poetry. Colour, however, there is, and well laid on, though the general effect be monotonous; and amongst people who are accused of taking their pleasures sadly there should be many who will linger, not impatiently, over the story which ended in the marriage of Oriel Sedley and the gifted governess. The "two other poems" are in rhymed-verse, which has a halting tendency not altogether undiscernible in the blank; and, though the author has in them confined his muse within an incomparably smaller space, he has written with greater dash and spirit. *The Poetry of Creation*, in eight parts; *Pleasure*, in seven parts; and *Famous Women and Heroes*, in seven parts (William Tegg), are the titles of three small but well-filled volumes containing new editions of poems written by Mr. Nicholas Michell, a gentleman whose works, possessing considerable merit, are being reissued in a uniform series at a cheap price.

We are glad to welcome another book of descriptive natural science, or rather natural history, by Dr. George Hartwig. *The Subterranean World* (Longmans) is a worthy companion to "The Tropical World," "The Polar World," and "The Sea and its Living Wonders." The works of this German author are free from the rhetorical expressions of admiring sentiment with which some French writers of the same class are apt to garnish their popular relations of physical facts. There is no need, if the mighty realities be correctly and clearly presented to view, for the expenditure of many fine epithets or the utterance of emotional phrases to arouse the feeling of wonder. Dr. Hartwig's present treatise is, like the others before translated into English, compiled with due care from various authentic sources of knowledge, and so arranged as to lead the mind easily and agreeably onward from one department to another, dwelling but a short time upon each division of its subject-matter. These divisions comprise a brief sketch of the geological revolutions and stratifications of the globe; an account of the fossil remains of animals belonging to each period; the proofs of the earth's internal heat; the upheavals and depressions of land by subterranean forces; the penetration of waters underground, and formation of springs; volcanoes and their astounding eruptions, with the fate of Hericulanum and Pompeii; geysers, gas-springs, and mud-volcanoes; earthquakes, their causes and tremendous effects, with a special notice of the earthquake at Lisbon; landslips, in the Alps and in Great Britain; caverns, with their stalactites; varieties of subterranean vegetable and animal life; the use of caves by man as places of refuge, hermitages, temples, tombs, or catacombs, or for his ordinary dwelling; the construction of tunnels and sewers; the working of mines in different parts of the world; the history of the metals, gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and others, their uses, value in commerce, and the processes for obtaining them; the finding and working of coal-fields, as well as their geological formation; petroleum and asphalt, which have lately come so much into request; salt, sulphur, amber, and various mineral substances used in the industrial arts; marble,

gypsum, and slate quarries; precious stones and crystals. All these matters are described in an effective style, but without exaggeration, and with many entertaining examples. The volume is furnished with several maps and a multitude of wood-engravings; two of which, representing the boring-machine of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, are borrowed, with our permission, from this Journal.

A literary publication issued from the press at Nagasaki, in Japan, does not often come under our critical notice; and we hail the narrative of *A Cruise in Korean Waters*, by Captain J. M. James, as a sign that the Far East, as well as the Far West, has something to contribute to the store of English reading. This officer, it seems, commanded a steamer called the Emperor, in 1866, sent to discover the chances of a negotiation for commercial intercourse with the half-independent State of Corea, which is tributary to China. He gives an interesting account of what he saw, and what he was told, in his visit to Kanghoa, an important town on a navigable river, not far below Seoul, the capital city of Corea. An incident of his diplomatic conference with the Governor of Kanghoa, who had probably never before talked with any European, is rather amusing to us. Captain James had with him an old copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a picture of the Naval Review at Spithead. This he showed to the Korean Governor, telling him that all those ships were outside the harbour, and that, if the Governor insisted on the English going away, they would go and come back with the whole fleet. The Governor became very civil upon hearing this declaration, and sent to ask permission of the nearest Chinese authorities. It was finally understood that the question of admitting foreign trade to Corea should be referred to the Court of Peking.

Amongst books intended rather to be useful than amusing and instructive than attractive, may be mentioned *Ten Months' Tour in the East*, by Albert de Burton (F. Bowyer Kitto), and *Primary Industrial and Technical Education*, by Dr. John Mill (Kelly and Co.). The gentleman who discourses of Eastern travel has compiled, from all kinds of sources, ancient and modern, a sort of guide-book, which, from the nature of the case, is not calculated so much for reading at the fireside as for companionship and for reference during the actual progress of travelling. His introduction, however, is worthy of meeting, at any time and under any circumstances, with the attention of anybody who, having travelled in the East, would like to compare experiences; or who, having the intention or hope of some day travelling in the East, would be thankful for hints and suggestions; or who, never having travelled, and having no intention of ever travelling in the East, but, being either curious or cynical, cannot refrain from trying to find out exactly what other people do, or from deriving personal comfort from the knowledge of what other people have to go through. And there seems to be information on every conceivable point. As for Dr. Mill's little book, its title is enough to indicate the object which the author has in view. He propounds a scheme; and he tells us "what to teach and how to teach it." He urges his propositions by means of an imaginary discussion carried on between "brother, sister, and Aunt Rachel"; and, when you have arrived at years of discretion, this "happy family" way of debating important questions, involving, as it always appears to do, unnecessary and interruptive remarks on the part of the affectionate relatives, has a wearying and irritating effect. Nevertheless, Dr. Mill, through his mouthpieces, says a great deal which deserves to be respectfully listened to and carefully considered, to see if what may be desirable be also practicable.

About a year ago a pleasant little book recommended people to "Try Lapland." Whether the author gave any account of the way in which courtship, always an interesting subject, is carried on in those latitudes, memory refuses to tell; but the manner of proceeding, according to a tale-writer's representation, may be agreeably discovered from a volume called *Nomads of the North*, translated from the Swedish of G. H. Mellin by J. Lovel Hadwen (Tinsley). The fathers of the two who would fain be made one appear to conduct the preliminaries in a dreadfully commercial spirit, but in a versified conversation, reminding one of the dialogues carried on by the shepherds in Virgil's Eclogues. Other matters relating to Lapland are with equal agreeableness described in the same simple but readable volume.

The following is a list of new books lately sent us by the publishers:—"Literary Life of the late Rev. William Harness, Vicar of All Saints, Knightsbridge, and Prebendary of St. Paul's," by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, 1 vol. (Hurst and Blackett); "The Newspaper Press," by James Grant, late editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers); "History of English Literature," by H. Taine, translated by H. Van Laun, vol. 1. (Edmonston and Douglas); "Letters, Addresses, and Occasional Writings of J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S., of the Geological Survey of Ireland," edited by his sister, 1 vol. (Chapman and Hall); "A Survey of Political Economy," by John Macdonnell, M.A., reprinted from the *Scottsman* (Edmonston and Douglas); "Popular Romances of the West of England, or the Drolls, Traditions, and Superstitions of Cornwall," by Robert Hunt, F.R.S., 1 vol. (J. C. Hotten); "Chiploquorgan, or Life by the Camp Fire in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland," by Richard Lewes Dashwood 15th Regiment (R. T. White, Dublin); "Book of the Artists, or Biographical and Critical Sketches of American Artists, with an Historical Account of Art in America," by H. T. Tuckerman, 1 vol. (G. P. Putnam, New York, and Sampson Low); "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions of Scotland," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., Vol. I. (Grampian Club, O. Griffin and Co.); "Ethnic Inspiration," by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie (Edinburgh); "Sermons for My Curates," by the late Rev. T. T. Lynch, of the Mornington Chapel, Hampstead-road (Strahan and Co.); "Sermons on Subjects from the Sunday Lessons," by the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Vicar of St. John's Church, Limehouse (Strahan); "Friends and Acquaintances," by the author of "Episodes in an Obscure Life," 3 vols. (Strahan); "Adventures of a Woman in Search of Her Rights," by Florence Claxton (Phototyping Company); "The Dole of Tichborne," by Lord Nugent, with Illustrations by V.H.D. (Bemrose and Sons); "The Lost Child," by Henry Kingsley, illustrated by Lorenz Frölich (Macmillan); "Puss and Robin," in Pictures by L. Frölich, with Rhymes by Tom Hood; "Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe," Pictured by Frölich, and Narrated by Charlotte M. Yonge; "So Very Human," novel in 3 vols., by Alfred Bate Richards (Chapman and Hall); "The House of Percival," 3 vols., by the Rev. J. C. Boyce (Hurst and Blackett); "Barbara Heathcote's Trial," 3 vols., by Rosa N. Carey (Tinsley); "Lakeville, or Substance and Shadow," 3 vols., by Mary Healy (Sampson Low); "Title and Estate," 3 vols., by F. Lancaster (Tinsley); "The Lovels of Arden," 3 vols., by Miss Braddon (Maxwell and Co.); "Wide of the Mark," by the Author of "Recommended to Mercy," 3 vols. (Tinsley); "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," 3 vols., by George Meredith (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "Half a Dozen Daughters," 2 vols., by J. Masterman (H. S. King and Co.); "The Lady of Lyndon," 3 vols., by Lady Blake (Hurst and Blackett); "The Sylvestres," 3 vols

by M. Betham Edwards (Hurst and Blackett); "Isoult Barry of Wynscote, Her Diurnal: a Tale of Tudor Times," 1 vol., by Emily Sarah Holt (J. Shaw and Co.); "The Inn of Strange Meetings," and Other Poems, by Mortimer Collins (H. S. King).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "close" time fixed by the Jockey Club is fast approaching, and for the last two or three weeks the most enthusiastic followers of the sport have been racing six days in the week, and travelling from meeting to meeting on the Sunday. This is not a desirable state of affairs, as, in addition to the objectionable Sunday work, there is no proper settling on the Monday, and inveterate "plungers" can tempt fortune at three or four meetings without a "day of reckoning" intervening. Lincoln was the only fixture of last week which calls for any comment, and even there the racing was not of very high character, though everything was done in the way of added money to secure success. Thesaurus (7 st. 1 lb.) carried off the Great Tom Stakes—in which Rhysworth ran in Mr. Chaplin's colours—in hollow style, but he had such a miserable field behind him that the performance was worth very little; and, as he met with an accident in the race, it was not surprising that a mare like Verdure should be able to give him 10 lb. and a clever beating in the Lincoln Handicap on the following day. Mr. Lombard also took one more Queen's Plate with Eole II.; and Westminster, who appears partial to welter weights, performed much better under 11 st. 7 lb. in the Burton Stakes than he did with his 7 st. 4 lb. in the Cambridgehire.

The six days' Liverpool meeting did not commence very promisingly, and Monday's racing could have been well dispensed with. Matters, however, improved on Tuesday, when Tabernacle and Blenheim won their second race. The latter, it will be remembered, showed a fine turn of speed in the Two Thousand Guineas, and is evidently a fair colt when he takes it into his head to try. Modena, the double victress at Newmarket, secured another Nursery; but, though she carried 9 st. 1 lb., the weights were all very high; indeed, with one exception, nothing was handicapped under 8 st. 3 lb. Boyce Homa (11 st. 9 lb.) made a complete exhibition of his field in the Grand Sefton Steeplechase. He took his jumps in the most brilliant style, never making a single mistake, and, if he can only stay the course, may be very dangerous in the Grand National. Tabernacle won a third race on Wednesday, when Como, a half-brother to Simplon (by Macaroni—Maggiore), carried off the Liverpool Nursery. He was ridden by Maidment, who, up to Wednesday night, had steered five winners at Liverpool, and bids fair to dispossess Fordham of the premiership for this season, as the latter jockey went into winter quarters immediately after the Houghton meeting, in spite of the temptation of riding Sabinus for the Liverpool Cup in his favourite "green, black belt."

There was a sad falling off in the Wiltshire Champion (Amesbury) meeting, as coursing men generally did not seem inclined to patronise it, and, but for the presence of the Messrs. Lister with a strong team, the entries would have been meagre indeed. The Ladies' Plate was left to Granisi, by Patent—Silkstone and Sal Volatile, by Lord Rodney—Farrington Grove, and after one undecided the latter scored a clever victory. She possesses wonderful gameness, and the success of Colonel Goodlake was very popular. The final course of the Druid Stakes had also to be run twice over, and at the second attempt Hochheimer, by Lion's Share—Hayoc, succeeded in defeating Haymaker, by Rake—Lucy Long. The Messrs. Lister were quite invincible in the Challenge Cup, in which their Chameleon and Crosspatch won all their courses in hollow style; and they also carried off two smaller stakes by the aid of Caithness and Corkscrew. The Great Border Union (Longtown) meeting is not finished at the time of writing.

In accordance with an arrangement made several days ago, the gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on Wednesday marched to Chiselhurst-common, where they were inspected by the ex-Emperor of the French.

The Bishop of Manchester presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Manchester Certified Industrial Schools. It was announced that Mr. Barnes would advance £2000 more to complete the "Barnes Home," making his entire donations upwards of £14,000.

The annual meeting of the Women's Suffrage National Society was held, on Wednesday, at Manchester. During the proceedings it was stated that Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women would come before Parliament early in the ensuing Session.

A meeting was held at Birmingham, on Wednesday night, in connection with the London Missionary Society, for the purpose of welcoming the distinguished missionary and traveller, the Rev. Robert Moffat. Mr. G. B. Lloyd, the Mayor, presided. A sum of over £1000 having been raised in Birmingham towards the founding of a training college for native missionaries in South Africa, the Rev. G. B. Johnson, in the name of the Birmingham branch of the London Missionary Society, presented Mr. Moffat with a cheque for £1000, to be applied in aid of the institution.

The Royal Humane Society has voted its silver medallion to Patrick M'Carty, a boy fifteen years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Pearson, of Stockport, for saving the life of another lad named Dutton, while the latter was bathing in the Mersey. M'Carty, while on the fourth story of the building in which he was employed, heard that a boy was drowning in the river. He rushed down, taking off some of his clothes as he ran, and, plunging in, swam to the spot where Dutton had just sunk. He then dived, and succeeded in grasping the drowning lad by the hair and bringing him to the surface. He then swam towards the shore, supporting Dutton as well as he could; but at last, owing to the struggles of the latter, he was forced to release his hold, and the boy sank a second time. M'Carty dived again, and again succeeded in getting hold of Dutton's hair, swimming with him to a rock, when he shouted for assistance. They were subsequently taken off in safety.

The Hampstead Hospital inquiry was brought to a close yesterday week, but the opinion of the Commissioners was not made known. Sister Caroline, Sister Agnes, and Miss Harrison, not a "sister," were called on behalf of the managers, and they all spoke to the sufficiency of milk and beef-teen, of the good quality of the meat, and of the absence of complaints on the part of the patients; also to there being always a proper supply of clean linen. They stated that they had restrained delirious patients by tying them down with the sheet, but no patient was ever injured by that, and they all expressed the opinion that the nursing power was sufficient for the requirements, and that no patient suffered from bad nursing. Mr. Collins then addressed the inspectors in reply.—Mr. F. D. Longe, the Commissioner appointed by the Local Government Board to inquire into the circumstances attending the disappearance of the child Bellue from the Hampstead Hospital, opened his court, on Tuesday, in Norfolk-street, Strand.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abdy, Albert Channing, to be Curate of Shippon, Abington.
 Bateman, H. W.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Waterloo-road.
 Bergner, Henry John; Vicar of St. Philip's, Arlington-square.
 Bradshaw, Sandys Ynyr B.; Rector of St. Stephen's, Hulme, Manchester.
 Bromley, W.; Vicar of Sibton.
 Bulmer, John; Chaplain of Gilsde, Durham.
 De Brisy, H. D.; Vicar of All Saints', Bishopwood, Herefordshire.
 Faithfull, George; Rector of Storrington, Sussex.
 Fallcon, W. H.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Boughton, Cheshire.
 Ffenden, George Sketchley; Vicar of Downe.
 Huleatt, Hugh; Chaplain at Chelsea Hospital.
 Macanlay, J. H.; Rector of Wilhamstead, Bedfordshire.
 Mayow, M. W.; Rector of Southam, Warwick.
 Medd, P. G.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.
 Parsons, J. Elliott; Archdeaconry of Winchester.
 Scratton, William; Vicar of Badby-cum-Newnham, Northamptonshire.
 Stock, W.; Vicar of Peasenhall.
 Stocks, J. E.; Vicar of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.
 Tainer, W.; Perpetual Curate of Nether Witton, Northumberland.
 Vines, T. H.; Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.
 Walker, John Mills; Junior Chaplain Madras Presidency.
 Watts, P. J.; Vicar of Caterham Valley.
 Wilkinson, T. H.; Minister of Holy Trinity, Barnes.
 Worsley, H.; Vicar of Wotterlow, Herefordshire.
 Young, John; Rector of Walsoken, Norfolk.

The Dean of St. Paul's has subscribed £1000 to the St. Paul's Completion Fund.

The Curates' Augmentation Fund has received an anonymous donation of £500 from "A Local Correspondent in the Diocese of Canterbury."

The sum of £200 has been subscribed by the friends of the Rev. Archer Gurney, and presented to him as a testimonial of their affection and respect, on his resigning his charge as Chaplain of the Court Church, Paris. Mr. Gurney has resided thirteen years in Paris.

On All Saints' Day the Church of All Saints, Hatcham Park, was consecrated by Bishop Claughton, on behalf of the Bishop of Rochester. The church is built on a site given by the Company of Haberdashers, the leasehold interest in it having been generously surrendered for that purpose by Mr. G. A. Hardcastle, M.P.

The iron Church of All Saints, Weston-super-Mare, which has been erected at Torfels, on the Upper Bristol-road, was opened with a choral service on All Saints' Day, when the Bishop of Bath and Wells preached. The altar ornaments are the gift of Mr. J. Wilkes, of Hall-green, Worcester; and the service-books, bound in morocco, are the gift of Mr. T. Beedle.

A processional cross, magnificently jewelled, has been presented to the Rev. J. Slater by the congregation of St. Lawrence, Southwark, as a token of the esteem and affection in which they hold him, and in recognition of his kindness and unceasing toil among them for the many years during which he has laboured in their behalf.

On the Feast of All Saints' the Bishop of Peterborough consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, Leicester, built on a site given by Mr. W. Stretton, to accommodate 900 persons. In the afternoon the Bishop presided at the fourth annual meeting of the Leicester Trained Nurses' Institution; and in the evening attended the Mission Chapel, in the parish of St. Andrew, Leicester, in order to admit Mr. John Wm. Southern as a lay reader for the parish.

On Tuesday the experiment of a lecture in St. Paul's Cathedral to the young men of the City was commenced by Canon Gregory, who will also lecture on the three following Tuesday evenings. His subject was, "Are we better than our fathers?" or a comparison of our social condition with that of two centuries back, in the relation of the different classes of society to each other; of labour to capital; and in our treatment of the very poor. The lectures commence at eight o'clock. The attendance was exceedingly good, no fewer than 1200 men (who alone were admitted) being present. During the month of December Canon Liddon will explain one of St. Paul's Epistles in the same place.

In addition to handsome subscriptions towards the general objects of the Exeter Cathedral restoration, generous-hearted Churchmen are providing for special and separate portions of the work. The middle compartment of the reredos will be provided by Dr. Blackall, in memory of his great-grandfather, Bishop Blackall; and the two side compartments will be furnished by Chancellor Harington. The munificent Chancellor has contributed £4000 in a lump sum, and besides that and the two reredos compartments (which will cost about £850) he has erected the east window in the Lady Chapel, at an outlay of £600, and he also gives the holy table, the communion rails, and the litany desk.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Bishop of Winchester has been elected an honorary Fellow of All Souls'. Mr. T. R. Buchanan, Balliol, and Mr. C. W. Buller, B.A., Christ Church, have been elected Fellows.

The Fellows of Wadham have elected the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Warden, in place of Dr. Symons, resigned.

The Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, died suddenly, last Saturday morning, aged seventy-eight.

The Vice-Chancellor announced, at the annual meeting of the Oxford Science and Art School, that Mr. John Ruskin had bestowed £5000 as an endowment for the master of an art school at Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE.

On the 3rd inst. the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Power, Master of Pembroke) resigned his office. Next day he was re-elected.

Mr. E. H. Palmer, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, has been appointed Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic.

Mr. E. E. Witt, Eleventh Classic, and Mr. A. Dey, Tenth Wrangler, have been elected Fellows of St. Peter's.

The undermentioned have been elected Fellows of St. John's:—Mr. F. Watson, Twelfth Wrangler, 1868; Hulsean Prizeman and First Class in Theology, 1869; Carus (Greek Testament) Prizeman and Crosse (University) Theological Scholar, 1870; Tyrwhitt's (University) Hebrew Scholar, 1871. R. Seward, bracketed fourth in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1870. W. E. Heitland, head of the University Classical Tripos and Craven University Scholar, 1871.

The number of students who have matriculated at Edinburgh University is 1050, against 1046 last year. The winter session was opened, last week, with an address by Principal Sir Alexander Grant. In the course of his remarks, the Principal said that a year ago he had to speak of 1695 students attending in the various faculties; but since then the numbers have risen to 1768, which is a larger attendance than they had had for more than forty years. The increase during the past year was chiefly due to the numbers which had joined the medical faculty. He urged that there should be a new application of the rich educational endowments of Scotland. Yesterday week Professor Hodgson, the recently-elected Professor of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, delivered his opening address, a contribution of great value, in the chemistry class-room—Principal Sir Alexander

Grant presided. Lord Neaves delivered the usual introductory address in connection with the Scots Law Society in the University on Monday night; and on the same day Professor Geikie, who was appointed recently to the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy, delivered his opening address. At a meeting of the students, yesterday week, it was resolved to nominate Sir William Stirling Maxwell as Rector of the University, in the room of the Lord Justice Clerk. Lord Derby, Lord Lytton, Sir Roundell Palmer, the Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. J. S. Mill, and Mr. Froude were also proposed. Dr. Robert Christison, Professor of Materia Medica, has had a baronetcy conferred upon him.

The winter session of the University of Glasgow was opened on Monday by Principal Barclay, who addressed the students. On Monday Mr. Disraeli was nominated as Lord Rector by the Conservative students, and Mr. Ruskin by the Liberals. The election takes place on the 15th. The Rev. Dr. Gibson, Professor of Divinity and Church History in the Free Church College, Glasgow, died on Thursday week.

The annual Eton College athletic sports took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the South Meadow, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

LAW AND POLICE.

There have been considerable judicial changes. Justice Montague Smith is one of the permanent members of the Judicial Privy Council. The Attorney-General is to succeed him in Westminster Hall (that course being rendered necessary by the requirements of the Act), and then to follow him to the Judicial Committee; and Sir J. Colville is the third Judge; Sir J. D. Coleridge, the Solicitor-General, succeeds Sir R. P. Collier as Attorney-General; and Mr. Jessel, the member for Dover, has been appointed Solicitor-General.

On Monday the sittings of the Judicial Committee were resumed, when the two permanent paid Judges, Sir James Colville and Sir Montague Smith, took their seats. The Committee on the present occasion consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Westbury, Sir John Stuart (who sat for the first time), Sir J. Colville, and Sir Lawrence Peel. There were two important appeals from the Chief Court of the Panjab, arising out of the property of the late Dye Sombre.

The *London Gazette* states that any person may appeal to the Privy Council from any judgment, decree, order, or sentence of the Appellate Court of New Zealand given in any civil suit or proceeding (providing the amount in dispute is £500 or upwards), in such manner as is prescribed.

The election Judges for the ensuing year are Mr. Justice Hannen from the Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Brett from the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Pigott from the Exchequer.

The Queen has also appointed Mr. James Armstrong to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Lucia.

Mr. Richard Harington, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed to the office of police magistrate in the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Courts, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Dayman; and Mr. Bradshaw has been appointed Judge of the county courts of Northumberland, in succession to Mr. Blaine, who has been transferred to Marylebone.

The great trial of "Tichborne v. Lushington," which began on May 10, and continued, with only a few intermissions, to July 7, was resumed on Tuesday, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and the special jury of eleven in the Sessions House, Westminster. Since the adjournment commissions have been sent to Australia to endeavour to trace Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher, whose name has been so prominent in the case; and some fresh witnesses are reported to have left for England by the last Australian mail. The interest of the public in the case seems to be unabated. The court was crowded, ladies of distinction were accommodated with seats on the bench, and the space allotted to the Bar was eagerly occupied. Before any evidence was called, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine intimated that the agreement whereby shorthand notes of the evidence had been taken at the joint cost of both parties could not be continued on the side of the claimant, on account of the heavy expense. The deposition of a man named Shillinglaw, taken under the Chilean commission, having been read, the following witnesses were called:—Wilbraham Liardet, now of Walham-green, and formerly of Sandridge, Hobson's Bay; J. E. Liardet, son of the last witness; Ninian Lockhart, now a flax-spinner in Fifeshire, and a resident in Victoria in 1864; John Steer, a ship's carpenter, who was in Melbourne on the arrival of the Osprey; and John Moore, an old servant of the claimant, who was cross-examined. On Wednesday the cross-examination of John Moore was brought to a close. The other witnesses called were George Bingley, of Norfolk-street, Strand, who had known Tichborne in South America, and who identified him in the claimant; Joseph Mantten, librarian at the Westminster Hospital, and formerly sergeant-major in the 6th Dragoon Guards; William Andrews, lately a tradesman in Pall-mall; and Michael Carroll, at one time a private in the Carabiniers. The affidavit of John M'Court, who is dead, was also put in. The witnesses examined on Thursday were Michael Carroll, Henry Raines, and Frederick Mather, who had all been in the Carabiniers; and Andrew Bogle, a man of colour, who had been a servant in the Tichborne family. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (in answer to a question by the Lord Chief Justice) said he should, after Bogle, call some officers and others who had known Roger Tichborne, whose evidence would probably be short; and then Mr. Baigent and Mr. Holmes would probably be the last witnesses called, with the exception of evidence in reply. He might mention that he should not call any evidence in anticipation of the Orton case.

Lord Romilly gave judgment, on Monday, in the bill preferred by Mr. Peek against the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited). The suit was brought to recover from the defendants the moneys which the plaintiff had paid in respect of 2000 shares, which he had purchased on the faith of the prospectus which the directors issued. The Master of the Rolls dismissed the suit, on the ground that the plaintiff had not made proper inquiries when he bought the shares and did not seek relief until the company had gone into liquidation. His Lordship refused, however, to give the directors their costs in the suit, because in his opinion "they had been guilty of gross misconduct in suppressing a most material fact when they issued their prospectus."

In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, on Monday, a claim was made on the part of the Credit Foncier of England to prove as creditors to the amount of £10,000 in the winding up of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company. His Honour disallowed the claim.

At the sittings of the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday two men who were concerned in robbing a house in Kensington, containing property belonging to Prince Achille Murat, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The lady who has passed as the Hon. Mrs. Cowper, and by other names, was convicted of fraud on Wednesday, and

sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Thomas Burton and Jane Baker, who pleaded guilty to having sold a number of indecent prints, were sentenced to eighteen and twelve months' hard labour respectively.

Alfred George Cobb, late one of the relieving officers of St. Mary's, Lambeth, was convicted at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday of embezzling money belonging to the guardians of the poor, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Four charges of cruelty to horses have been heard at Guildhall, in three of which fines of 20s. were inflicted, and in the other the penalty was increased to 30s. A boy of thirteen has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery.

Frederick Griffiths, alias Norton, has been fined at Bow-street in the mitigated penalty of £80 for keeping a betting-house near the Strand.

The charge against a money-lender at Marlborough-street, of having improperly obtained money from an army officer, which was partly gone into on the 28th ult., has been dismissed. George Farrow has been committed for trial on a charge of uttering a forged cheque in the name of Lord Poulett. Two cases of publishing alleged libels on post-cards have been remitted by the magistrate to the consideration of a jury at the Central Criminal Court. George Child, described as the beadle of Golden-square, a man of advanced years, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, for having beaten some cats to death in a sack.

At Marylebone a youth named Becker has been fined £3, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for having committed an unprovoked assault upon a young woman in the Edgware-road. A coal-porter, named Chesteron, has been fined £10, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment, for a violent and unprovoked street outrage upon two young women. Two fines of 5s. each have been imposed for the offence of smoking upon the Metropolitan Railway. A master builder has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having assaulted his wife.

A fine of 3 gs., including costs, has been inflicted at Southwark for the offence of allowing a ferocious dog to be at large. A journeyman carpenter has been sent to prison for two months, with hard labour, for having misconducted himself in a tramway-car.

Mr. Ellison, at Lambeth, has imposed a fine of £10 on Thomas Murrell, pork-butcher, of Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, for selling pork unfit for food.

A police-constable has been convicted, at Hammersmith, in a penalty of £3 for a violation of duty.

At Worship-street a case has been heard in which a widow, thirty-six years of age, having sacrificed £500 a year by marrying her ostler, a boy of seventeen, charged her mother-in-law with having robbed her of £200, while a male friend of the prisoner was summoned for assaulting the guardian of the prosecutrix's children by her first marriage. Two tradesmen have been sentenced to a month's hard labour, without the option of paying a fine, for having assaulted two police-constables.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the *Times*:—"A governess wanted, in a nobleman's family, for two young children. Required to travel. Salary, 100 gs. and travelling expenses. Apply fully, with carte de visite, to Frances Agr., post-office, Smethwick." In reply to it, a large number of letters, with cartes de visite, postage stamps, and testimonials, were sent to the address given. The police, having become aware of the fact, and suspecting the affair to be a swindle, obtained possession of the letters, with their contents, and arrested the person who called for them at the post-office. He was brought up at the police court, on Saturday, and remanded till the 11th inst. Mr. J. Woollaston, the superintendent of police at Westbromwich, Staffordshire, states that 300 letters are in his possession, and that he will receive instructions from any person desirous of prosecuting the offender.

On Monday night, when Guy Fawkes's anniversary was celebrated at Cambridge, there were several running fights between gowmsmen and townsmen, and the result was a series of charges before the magistrates at the Guildhall on the following morning.

Charles Willmott, a timekeeper at Sheffield, has been committed to prison for six months for horsewhipping a lady in the street; his defence being that he entertained an idea that complainant had done him an injury.

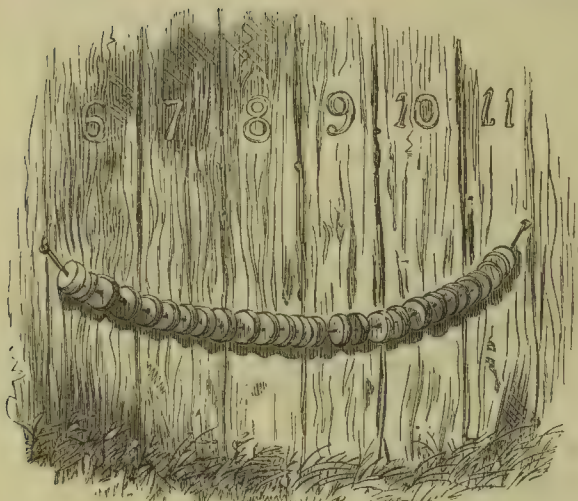
At the Newbury quarter sessions, a woman named Tranter, alias Maria Giles, known in that part of the country as the "Newbury cunning woman," has been convicted of having obtained sums of money from two women living at villages in a wild district in North Hants, by pretending to them that she had the power of recovering some goods they had lost. The women travelled twelve miles to consult the prisoner, who went through some absurd proceedings, and pretended she saw in a glass the persons who had taken the goods. The prisoner had practised witchcraft for many years. She professed to rule the stars, and said that if the nights were clear and fine she would be able to recover the goods sooner. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The rare and almost unprecedented attempt to give an Italian opera in a private drawing-room, with all the performers strictly amateurs, was last week most successfully achieved in Shropshire by Mr. and Mrs. Atcherley, of Marton Hall. A theatre and appropriate scenery were fitted up in the spacious drawing-rooms, and the audience consisted of nearly 200 of the leading families of the neighbourhood. The opera selected was "L'Elisir d'Amore." The principal characters were sustained by Mrs. Atcherley, as Adina; Miss Hurlock, of Brighton, as Gianetta; Mr. D. F. Gabbett, late of the 10th Hussars, as Nemorino; Lieutenant-Colonel Stracey, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, as Belcore; and Mr. J. Marlowe, of Dublin, as Dulcamara.

The Elcho challenge-shield, which it will be remembered, is shot for every year, at Wimbledon, by teams of eight marksmen from England, Scotland, and Ireland, having been won this year (for the seventh time) by England, was handed over to the custody of the Lord Mayor on Saturday last. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall, which was thronged with volunteers, the Hon. Artillery Company taking a prominent part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts and many of the leading civic functionaries were on the platform. Mr. Wells, M.P., the captain of the team, explained to the Lord Mayor the conditions of the contest, and spoke of the additional honour which was conferred on the winners by having the shield hung in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor, in accepting the trust, said he did so with great pleasure, and the city of London was proud of the trophy. The Hon. Artillery Company afterwards entertained the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the English Eight at a banquet at the Armoury House, Finsbury-square. Captain Field presided.



STOCKADE PREPARED FOR BLOWING UP WITH GUN-COTTON AND POWDER.



FESTOON OF GUN-COTTON ON THE STOCKADE.



LIGHTING THE FUSE FOR THE POWDER-BAGS.



NECKLACE OF GUN-COTTON ROUND A BEAM.



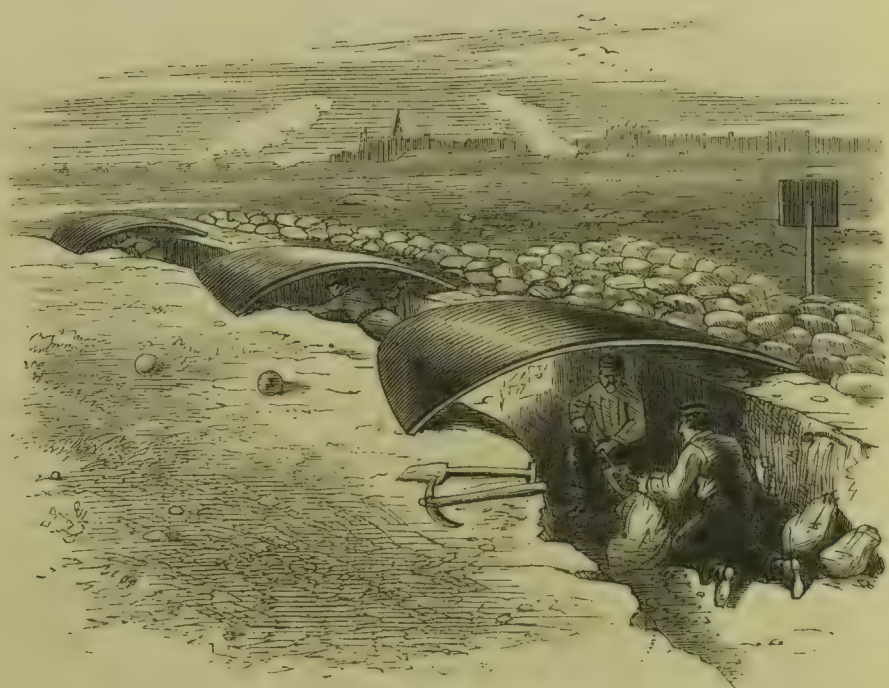
DESTRUCTION OF THE STOCKADE BY GUN-COTTON AND POWDER.
SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.



THE RIGHT HON. SILLIS JOHN GIBBONS, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM: SAPPERS WORKING BEHIND SAP ROLLER.



SINGLE SAP, WITH SHIELD.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

The Right Hon. Sills John Gibbons, whose inauguration as Lord Mayor of London took place last Thursday, has represented the Ward of Castle Baynard in the Court of Aldermen since 1862, having been first elected a member of the Common Council in 1858. He is rather above sixty years of age, having been born in 1809. He carries on the business of a hop-merchant in the borough of Southwark, and his private residence is in Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. He has a wife and two children. He has been an active and useful member of the City Corporation, as chairman of the City Lands Committee, and in other special duties. In 1865, when Sir Benjamin Phillips was Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gibbons and Mr. Alderman Figgins were the two Sheriffs. Mr. Alderman Gibbons is a justice of the peace for Middlesex and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. He has been more than once invited by the Conservative party to become a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the city of London.

The portrait of the new Lord Mayor is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE CHATHAM SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The experiments and exercises performed by the corps of Royal Engineers in the neighbourhood of Chatham, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., at the Commander-in-Chief's annual inspection of field-works of the School of Military Engineering, followed by the spectacle of a mimic attack on the fortifications, were described last week; and we then gave an illustration of the explosion of a mine, and one of the escalade and assault at Prince Henry's Bastion. We now present several more illustrations of the modes employed to carry on siege works, the use of mines and torpedoes under water, and the destruction of a timber stockade by means of gunpowder and gun-cotton exploded against it.

The operations of a party of sappers, under Lieutenant de Villamil, to exemplify the comparative efficiency of rollers and shields as protection for the men at their work, deserve a passing notice. There were "double saps," which are planned to dig trenches for the defence of the sides as well as the front of an advancing force; there were also "single saps," which provide cover for the front only. Some of the trenches were made deep enough to cover a line of troops standing; others only in a kneeling position. The "sap roller," behind which the sappers can work in greater safety near to the hostile fortifications, is merely a large gabion, or bundle, thick enough to stop a musket-ball, but which would not, of course, resist the fire of artillery. The "sap-shield," invented by Colonel Lovell, C.B., is designed to cover the men working at the head of the trench. It is a convex iron plate laid over the opening of the ground, and the man beneath it is to move it forward, when needed, by raising it with his shoulder and pushing it on. Bullets and even cannon-shot would glance off from its surface; but shell falling at the side would still do harm.

The six or seven mines laid under water, across the river Medway, from Gillingham Hard, to be exploded in succession by electric sparks from the instruction-ship Volta, produced a great sensation. Each of these mines was charged with 50 lb. of gun-cotton, placed in an indiarubber bag sealed with glue. The submarine mines used in real warfare would probably be of 500 lb., in metal cases. Each bag of gun-cotton was furnished with a fuse, consisting of a platinum wire surrounded with fulminate of mercury. The wire communicated with that of an electric telegraph cable, which was laid to the Volta, whence the electric spark could be discharged by simply thrusting a little peg into a hole upon a board. In the view shown by our Engraving four of the mines, extending across from the right bank of the river, seem to have gone off, and two yet remain to be fired. Another Engraving shows the destruction, by similar means, of a raft, with two or three effigies of men on board, supposed to represent an enemy's vessel, in tow of H.M.S. Bustler, on the Medway. The raft consisted of two old pontoons with timber lashed across them, and with an inverted mast descending eight or nine feet into water, the ordinary depth of a small vessel's keel. The torpedo, placed on a quadrant fixed under water at that depth, with a trigger and wire attached to it, was fired by the touch of the mast as the raft passed over it, and took effect with admirable precision. The raft was cast high into the air, upon the very top of the mass of white foam and spray cast up by the explosion; and then its fragments, with the figures representing men, hung aloft an instant before they fell into the river. These experiments with mines under water were performed under the direction of Lieutenant Armstrong, for Captain Malcolm, the Superintendent of Telegraphy.

The blowing down of a stockade, by firing bags of gunpowder and cakes of gun-cotton against it, is the subject of a series of Illustrations in one page. The stockade was a barrier eight yards in length, built of timber posts, twelve inches square, firmly planted in the ground. It was a single stockade, the rear line of timbers being merely to prevent injury to the dockyard wall behind it. There was gun-cotton, to the amount of 40 lb., in the form of circular wads, each 2½ in. in diameter and 1½ in. in thickness. Some of these were strung together and hung in a festoon upon the face of the stockade, while others made necklaces around two of its massive beams four feet above the ground, and some were laid on the

ground at its base; a small hole was also bored in the wood and plugged with two ounces of gun-cotton. These were all fired by fuses and an electric wire. At the same time a quantity of gunpowder, altogether 1000 lb., in bags hung or laid along another part of the stockade, was fired by the ordinary fuse. Lieutenant Sykes fired the gunpowder, while Lieutenant E. H. Cameron fired the gun-cotton. The object was to see which would make the better breach. The effect has been thus described:—"Of the two breaches in the stockade, that made by the cotton was by far the cleanest. The cotton ignites so quickly that, as it were, it strikes, while the powder only pushes. It had cut off the timbers against which it was laid close to the ground; they could not have been felled more squarely by an axe-man. The powder had made the wider breach, but in it the logs lay over one another, and would require clearing away before men could pass. The cotton had flung the beams out of the road, so that the stormers might rush in three abreast. The railway-bridge timbers were broken short off, and lay across one another like the splinters in a game at spellikins. The lesser charges in the augur-holes had broken the balks off short, and the necklaces had ripped them up." Our Illustrations, from drawings made on the spot, may be compared with this description.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Professor Tyndall will open the ensuing season with six lectures (adapted to an educated juvenile auditory) on Ice, Water, and Air. These lectures will begin on Dec. 28.

The courses before Easter comprise ten lectures on the Nervous and Circulatory Systems, by Dr. Wm. Rutherford; ten lectures on the Chemistry of the Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture, by Professor Odling; six lectures on the History of Dramatic Literature, Ancient and Modern, by Mr. W. G. Clark, M.A., Vice Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Public Orator; four lectures on Demonology, by Mr. Moncreux D. Conway. The Friday evening lectures will begin on Jan. 13, 1872. At these meetings discourses will, probably, be given by Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C., the Archbishop of Westminster, Professor Odling, Professor Humphrey, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. C. W. Siemens, Mr. R. Liebrich, Mr. John Evans, and Professor Tyndall.

After Easter Dr. W. A. Grey will give three lectures on Statistics, Social Science, and Political Economy; Mr. E. B. Tylor will give six lectures on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races of Mankind; Professor Tyndall will give nine lectures on some department of physical science; Mr. R. A. Proctor will give five lectures on Star Depths; and Professor Roscoe will give four lectures on the Chemical Action of Light.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland will hold its seventy-second meeting at Southampton.

At Ilfracombe a boy fell overboard from a vessel and sank, but was rescued by William Allen, one of his shipmates, who dashed into the water, clothes and all, even forgetting to take the pipe out of his mouth, and in a short space of time he reappeared, the lad in his arms, and pipe still in his mouth.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—An EXAMINATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, for the award of FOUR HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS, value £80 each, for One or for Two Years, and of One Exhibition, value £30. Of the Scholarships, two will be given to Classical Candidates, one to Mathematical, and one to Candidates for the Military Class. Classical and Military Candidates not to exceed fifteen years on Dec. 1. Further particulars inquire of the Head Master.

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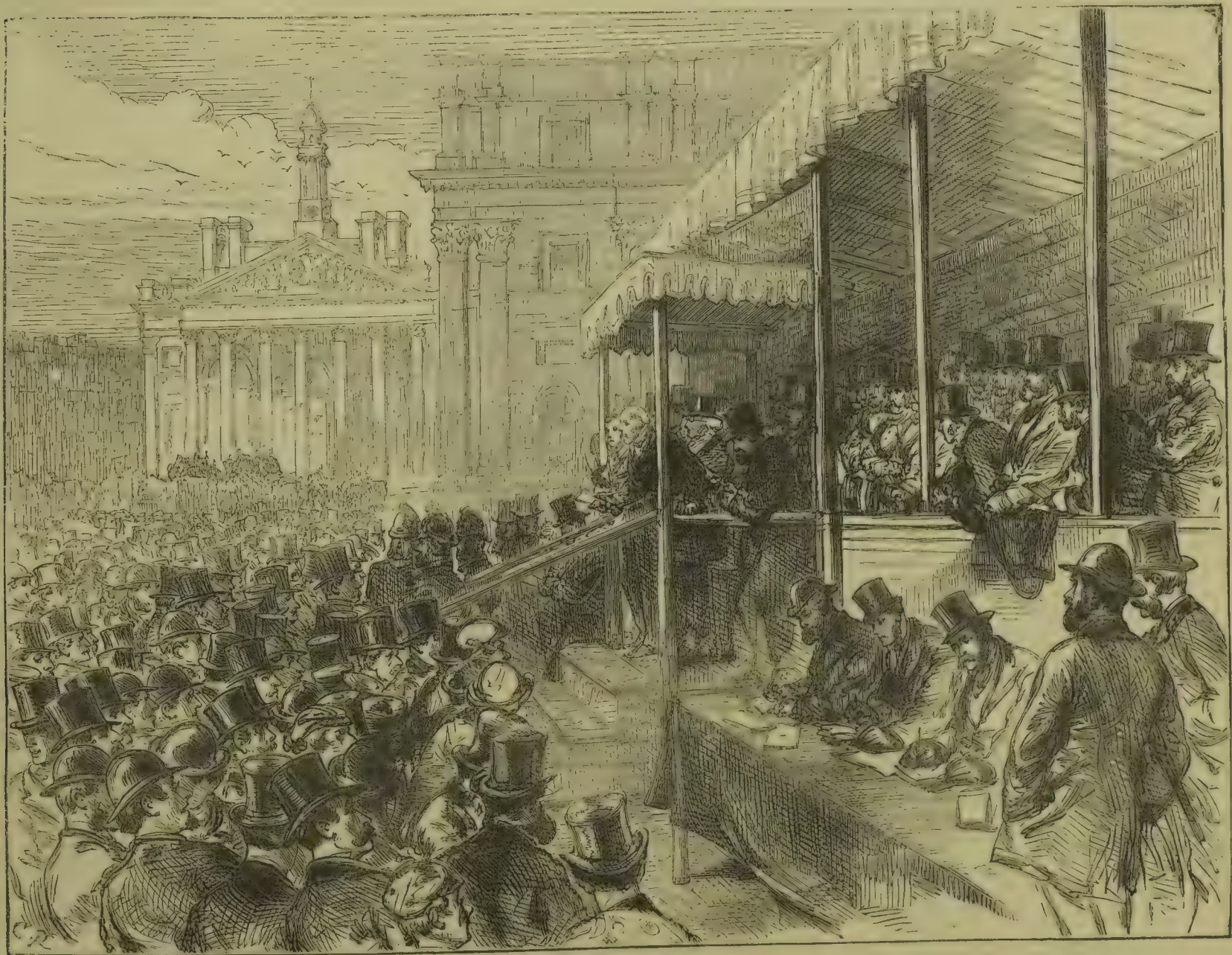
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OPENING QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS AND COLUMBIA MARKET.

The formal delivery of Columbia Market by Lady Burdett-Coutts, its beneficent founder, to the Corporation of the city of London, took place yesterday week. Her Ladyship, accompanied by the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Francis Money (her nephew), the Countess of Harrington, Lady Augusta Poulett, Mrs. Brown, the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie, and other personal friends, arrived soon after two o'clock at the market. She was there received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, in full official state, and by the Markets Committee of the Court of Common Council. A written address from Lady Burdett-Coutts to the Lord Mayor, the Markets Committee, and the Corporation, was read for her by the Earl of Harrowby. It expressed her gratification in being able, by this act, to link her name with that of the Corporation of London. "From the time," said her Ladyship, "when the fond partiality of one long since gone to rest placed me, as my grandfather's representative, in the house which bears his name, I have ever received kindness and support from members of that body." She was glad also to give to her work in that place—Columbia Market—a character of permanent stability, which could only be secured by connecting it with the ancient institutions of the city of London, not leaving it dependent on the frail tenure of a single life. It was now fourteen or fifteen years since the Bethnal-green property came into her possession. She wished, by-the-way, to correct an erroneous notion that prevailed as to the actual cost of the market and hall. The sum so constantly quoted as the cost of that particular building was somewhat in excess of what had been expended on the market, together with the adjoining lodging-houses, road improvements, and purchases of land to effect her objects. She did not make this statement to depreciate the market buildings, which were, as she had wished and intended them to be, very beautiful. The market was projected by her in consequence of hearing that the public authorities had decided to stop the market traffic in the streets. Better counsels happily prevailed, and she earnestly hoped that the poor people of London would never be deprived of the comforts and conveniences of that street market traffic. Still, she thought they needed proper and legal markets, for in the street traffic there was no supervision, no standard, no security for price, quality, or measure. As her work grew up she found her attention turned anxiously to the question of the supply and distribution of food, and its regulation, in London. She had watched with great interest the erection of the New Metropolitan Meat Market, at Smithfield, by the City Corporation; and when the Corporation was considering the matter of the supply of fish, she eagerly seized the opportunity to offer this market, which had been accepted. It was, at any rate, a truly English gift, and the Corporation who would receive it was one of truly English character. The Lord Mayor, having acknowledged the gift and the address, led her Ladyship to the tables, which were laid in the market hall, for a déjeuner, at which a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen were guests of the Corporation. The scene in that beautiful Gothic hall, with its lofty roof of groined arches, like the nave of a cathedral, was rather picturesque. The Lord Mayor presided, and gave, after the loyal toasts, the health of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. This was acknowledged by the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie on her behalf; and Lord Harrowby next proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, with success to Columbia Market. The Lord Mayor replied, and so did Mr. J. F. Bontems, Chairman of the Markets Committee. Lady Burdett-Coutts herself made a short speech, towards the close of the entertainment, and proposed the health of the City Companies; for which Alderman Sir William Rose, as governor of the Irish Society, returned thanks. When the company departed they were greeted with the singing of the Old Hundredth Psalm by the choir and school-children of St. Thomas's Church, near Columbia-square, accompanied by the band of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade.

OPENING OF QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET.

The ceremony of formally opening this new street, from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, was performed at half past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There was a procession of the officers and some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Corporation of the City, headed by Colonel Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board, with the Lord Mayor, walking arm-in-arm, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and several of the Parliamentary representatives of the metropolitan boroughs. These walked from Blackfriars, along the newly-made roadway from New Earl-street to Bennet's-hill, which has not hitherto been passable, and thence along the first-made portion of the new street to the Mansion House.

The whole length, from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, is about two thirds of a mile, and the width of the road is 70 ft., except for about 80 yards between Trinity-lane and Cannon-street, heretofore known as New Earl-street, where at present the width is only 50 ft. This contraction interferes both with the convenience and the architectural effect of the new street, and it is hoped that the fault will be remedied. The new thoroughfare has been opened to the public in sections as its construction advanced and different portions of it became available for use; and the ceremony of Saturday must be regarded rather as marking the completion of the street, by the opening of its last section. So far back as October, 1869, a portion of Queen Victoria-street, 300 yards long, extending from the Mansion House to Cannon-street, had been made ready for public use. In January last 200 yards between Blackfriars Bridge and St. Andrew's-hill, and in May last 220 yards between the latter point and Bennet's-hill were made available for traffic. The remaining portion between Bennet's-hill and New Earl-street, 330 yards in length, was that which was really opened for the first time on Saturday. The entire thoroughfare along the Victoria Embankment and Queen Victoria-street now affords a positively shorter, and a very much quicker, way, from Charing-cross to the Bank of England, than the route along the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside.

Having arrived at the hustings erected on the triangular space at the side of the Mansion House, Colonel Hogg and the Lord Mayor briefly addressed the persons there assembled, reminding them of the various City and metropolitan improvements which had been accomplished during the last ten or fifteen years—the Thames Embankment, the Holborn Viaduct, the rebuilding of Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster Bridge, the opening of Southwark Bridge, the Metropolitan Meat Market, Southwark-street, Garrick-street, Burdett-street, Commercial-road; the removal of Middle-row, Holborn; the opening of Hamilton-place, Park-lane; the laying-out of Finsbury Park and Southwark Park. The Lord Mayor remarked that, if the Corporation of the City had preserved to it the powers which it had enjoyed for centuries, and if those powers were extended over a larger area, they would be able to perform works of quite as great a magnitude and quite as beneficial to

the public as any carried out by the Board of Works. At the close of his speech his Lordship referred incidentally to the presentation of Columbia Market to the city of London by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and hearty cheers were given for that lady. The assembly then dispersed; but in the evening a dinner was given by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the members of the City Corporation, and to other guests, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In regard to extra-Parliamentary utterances, the cry is still—they come! they spread themselves in a flood over the face of the country. Fishing at a venture amongst them, we come upon Sir Charles Dilke, who is nothing if not reforming; and that with special and curious show of reasons for his reforms. Lately he has held forth, in his crisp, argumentative way, to a doubtless sympathetic assembly—the National Reform Union—at Manchester, where he propounded, with abounding figures and statistics, a plan for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons, whereby every 4000 electors should be adequately represented; the result being, as some, perhaps crass, individuals gather, that the Government should have what may be called a permissive majority; but that when private members wish to carry their own crotchets, Ministers should have no positive power of outvoting them—an arrangement which suggests a reproduction of the question of the Duke of Wellington, at a certain time, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" which will, doubtless, receive a practical answer when the member for Chelsea brings on a motion to carry out his theory. No member in the House by his demeanour gives a greater idea of being always deep in thought than Sir Thomas Bazley, and it would seem that he has been thinking of the question how the House of Lords is to be made manageable. At any rate he has developed a plan which is at least curious, inasmuch as on the face of it he would have the Upper House existent under three systems of nomination, by which each section would be under the influence respectively of the Peerage generally, the Government, and the House of Commons, by each of which it would be elected as an assembly. Possibly this might bring their Lordships into that condition of registry which is very often deemed to be their province; but it is also possible that eventually there would be practically three registries, which is not exactly what is wanted. It is singular that Sir Thomas should take as a precedent the system of election of Scotch and Irish Representative Peers, just at a time when that system is being particularly reprobated.

When it is said, as it has been said, that there are but very few rising members on the Conservative side of the House, it is not to be understood that there are none ambitious of rising, for that is by no means the case; even now we come on a brace who may come within that category, disporting themselves politically at a place in Lancashire, which they found convenient. And, first, there was Mr. Holt, who, in conjunction with Mr. Starkie, won North-East Lancashire for the Tories at the last general election, and who, in a peculiar way, seems to show that he believes he has a mission. Certainly he has contrived to insert speeches, one at least of portentous length, into the great debates of the present Parliament, and it is not to be denied that there was matter in them; though, possibly, they were not such tremendous pronouncements as the manner of their deliverer would have indicated. Solemn, sententious, emphatic—sometimes, perhaps, in the wrong place—the hon. and evidently satisfied member let each sentence, if not each word, drop as if it was a pearl of wisdom and suggestion; but, however that may be, there was enough of those qualities in them to give Mr. Holt a good place in the ranks of his party, which somehow, from certain indications, one is inclined to think he has attained. There is one peculiarity about him which is noticeable, and that is a singular similarity in his voice to that of the present Lord Derby. Then there was at the same place Mr. Ralph Assheton, who is judiciously apt in insinuating fairly apposite, though unpretentious, speeches into the chinks of debate, and who therefore may be said to be doing well. As to Mr. Starkie, who, as the other member for North-East Lancashire, was present on the occasion in question, we confess our memory to be a blank as to any Parliamentary deliverances of his; but, judging from a smart and telling speech which he uttered on this same occasion, there is good reason why he should try a flight in the House.

A member who in a stand-up fight won Southwark from the Liberals entered the House with a position, as it were, assigned; and Colonel Beresford, who has performed that electioneering feat, seems quite conscious of his quasi importance. This consciousness, however, is not very happily developed, for the hon. and (by the usual courtesy of the House, very extensive in the use of the word) gallant member seems to think that perpetual small appearances may ultimately aggregate into a something Parliamentarily high and large; but, somehow, though he would seem to desire to speak epigrams, an unappreciating House will sometimes be inattentive and sometimes rude, especially when a Colonel of volunteers affects to speak authoritatively on military matters. Nay, it will sometimes indulge in those terrible cries, which is its way of demanding the *clôture* from gentlemen with whose utterances, irrespective of their subject-matter, it does not sympathise, and there have been occasions when the gallant member for Southwark was not pleased with these ebullitions, and signified as much in tones which were not exactly suave. In a recent speech to his constituents he was pressing on the value of electoral organisation, which in his position, no doubt, is indispensable, while—assuming, which is likely, that he was addressing an audience much composed of working men—he was astute in dwelling considerably on the assumption that the present Ministry had been prone to dismissing labourers from dockyards and other Government establishments.

If the electorate of Ripon is a malleable one, in reference to its return of members, it is as good as any other, as a medium for addressing the country, and so Sir Henry Storks, who represents the borough, has just found; for he has been enabled to tell his story of military reform, and so to tell it as to induce a belief that he is nearly, if not altogether, the personification of that reform. Unquestionably, for many years Sir Henry has been kept in reserve, like a hunting chetah in India, ready to be let loose on all sorts of difficulties, from the disciplining of Bashi-Bazouks and the dealing out of impartial justice between alarmed whites and more or less rebel negroes in Jamaica, to the tactical management of denizens of the Ionian Islands, who somehow did not appreciate the protectorate of England. His latest and most difficult task was to whip the disorganised War Office into shape; and whether he has succeeded in that is still not quite ascertained. His entry into Parliament resulted in his achieving at once just the position which renders him immensely useful to the Secretary for War; and the adroitness with which he deals with awkward questions, on which he is obliged to "confess and avoid," as the lawyers say, is adequate; though perhaps, on the whole, his success is as

much due to the belief in him as an honest and original military reformer as in any particular subtlety which he develops. In his speech at Ripon Sir Henry told his tale well, and specially indicated that, so far as he was concerned with the reorganisation of the Army, he by no means intended to hold his reforming hand.

It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that, great as was the personal influence of Lord Palmerston in the House, while he lived and moved in it, his authority has abided less as an abstract influence than that of any other departed statesman. By consequence, those members who were in any way specially associated with him have somewhat receded from the position which they held in his time. It is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Denman, who was the colleague of Lord Palmerston in the representation of Tiverton, should be less prominent, in the sense of being less authoritatively accepted, than he used to be. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should not have been exactly an enthusiastic defender of the Government when before his constituents the other day, though he gave them as much credit as was likely to come from one who has no particular reasons for being enamoured of them. In a single phrase which he used there is to some people a certain suggestiveness, for he said that perhaps the strongest enemy Mr. Gladstone had in the House was Mr. Gladstone himself.

FINE ARTS.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY.

The fourth exhibition of cabinet pictures at the gallery in Old Bond-street is a great advance on its predecessors. Indeed, the present collection is decidedly the most interesting and important of the minor art-displays of the winter season. Several rising English artists are among the prominent exhibitors, and there are numerous contributions by eminent foreign painters, particularly of the Flemish school. The gathering thus presents materials for instructive comparison, and it likewise possesses uncommon freshness of interest. We may here compare some of the recent tendencies of the English school with the most mature developments of art, where all that relates, at least, to its technique, is carried to higher perfection than elsewhere in Europe.

The most effective English picture is the scene from the "School for Scandal," where Charles Surface sells the family pictures (56), by Mr. Calthrop, a young artist of high promise, who a few years back won the gold medal of the Royal Academy, and has since been studying in Paris. It is much superior, both in dramatic refinement of conception and executive completeness, to any previous effort by this gifted artist; and, indeed, it would be difficult to name an English painter who could treat a similar scene with so much spirit, with such brilliancy of effect and beauty of colouring, and with handling so free and descriptive. As, however, we are engraving this remarkable work, we shall have another opportunity of doing justice to its merits. The same remark applies to contributions by Messrs. Holyoake and Haynes Williams, two other rising painters, the former of whom sends, under the title of "The Hour but Not the Man" (6), a pretty fancy, realised with uncommon richness of colour and strength of sunlight and shade effect; the latter, the parting of a Spanish girl from a matador, her lover, entitled "Adios" (33), commendable for true unaffected feeling and the grace of the female figure. A picture by Mr. P. R. Morris surpasses anything he has hitherto exhibited. Out of the simple incident of a couple of north-country lasses driving home a pair of white calves at evening, at the "Golden Hour that Fadeth into Night" (59), the artist has constructed an idyll full of tender charm and sentiment. The quietude of the twilight hour, the breathless summer air, the paling glory of the sunken sun lingering on one stray cloud and repeated in a still pool; the warm reflection from the sky uniting in a vague glow of almost spiritual beauty figures, animals, and landscape, form an exquisitely poetical combination. Mr. Gale exhibits a small picture of a little Eastern witch in blue soliciting "Bachshish" (20) on a housetop of a grandee, whose hookah appears in the foreground. Scenes on the beach at Dunkerque (118) and on the coast of Cornwall (91), by Mr. Stannus, show a skilful combination of figures and landscape, though in a rather cold key of colouring. The opposite fault of too great warmth of tone must be alleged against an otherwise very able and characteristic picture, "Rent-Day" (102), by Mr. C. M. Webb, an English painter whose style has evidently been formed in the school of Düsseldorf. Mr. N. R. Roskell, another young English artist studying abroad, sends two original pictures—the one of a quarrel between a jay and a magpie, called "Whig and Tory" (93); the other, an owl mobbed by finches and other small birds, styled "Disturbed Recluse" (124). We find considerable promise in a picture by Mr. A. Morgan—a name new to us—called "Grandmother's Visitor" (90)—a little child examining the treasured contents of an old cabinet. No. 39, by Mr. Cuthbert, is a classical group very praiseworthy in design and intention, but which would gain greatly in an enlarged scale and with less positive colouring. Works by Mr. Hayllar and Mr. Patten are also among the English figure-pictures.

In English landscape one of the most important works is Mr. A. McCullum's "Over the Downs so free" (137), which, though unattractive in colour, contains excellent tree-drawing in the foreground cedars, and conveys a rare impression of space. A glowing little picture by Mr. Thom of the gorgeous hues of his native American woods in autumn (169) is far more artistic than a wintry scene by the same at Ecouen. Good landscape-work will also be found in Mr. Finnie's "Stream" (47), with a solemn twilight effect; in studies on the Wye, by Messrs. Lucy, father and son (70 and 58); in Mr. C. Lawson's view of the Thames from Cheyne-walk, in November fog (170); in Mr. W. Holding's "Twilight on the Mountains" (7); in the contributions of J. O. Peel, W. H. Vernon, E. S. Rowley, A. de Breanski, T. O. Hume, G. F. Teniswood, Baker (father and son), P. Macquid, and E. Binyon. The animal-pieces by H. Couldery, A. Corbould, and W. Luker are also entitled to mention.

A good half of the strength of the exhibition in merit, though not numerically, is, however, supplied by the contingent of foreign works, nearly all of which are of quite first-rate quality. As already intimated, most of the foreign works are Belgian, and these are principally from the school of Antwerp, where the tradition of art in its olden virtue and splendour, at least so far as relates to colouring and manipulation, is preserved as it is preserved nowhere else. We have always maintained this opinion; it has been confirmed in every International Exhibition; and it receives a new and striking illustration in this exhibition, where some representative painter in nearly all the leading departments is, in general, admirably exemplified.

We might, it is true, have a far more important example of Lagye (the foremost pupil of Leys, who is rapidly taking the master's place) than the little picture called "L'Attente" (26), yet it aptly illustrates the character and excellence of this rising colourist. M. Verlat's "Jeune fille de la Hesse et son chien" (13) is also but a small work, yet it is one which none

but a master of extraordinarily versatile power, both in figure and animal painting, could have produced. Again, M. Lamorinière contributes but one silvery little gem, "View in the Environs of Putte, Holland" (66); yet we have not seen a more characteristic example, and it shines in the gallery like a brilliant. But specimens are not wanting of adequate importance as regards scale. Mr. van Lerius's "Idylle" (149), a classical semi-nude figure dabbling in a brook, is to our mind preferable in some respects to the artist's famous picture of Lady Godiva which was in the late International Exhibition, and is to be engraved by Mr. Graves. The flesh modelling appears to us less cold and hard, the type of form and attitude more refined and graceful. Opinions may differ as to the value of this academic form of high art, and some may desiderate a fresher, more "accidental" quality of colouring; but none can deny that the design and workmanship of this figure present a degree of knowledge and completeness which could hardly be paralleled in our school. By M. Bourc'e there is a very pleasing picture, in a pearly key of colour, representing fisher-folk on the Scheveningen coast, with for title "Looking Out for Father" (161), in allusion to the leading incident of a fisherwoman holding her child aloft to signalise a returning boat. M. D. Col, who exhibits, we believe, for the first time in London, sends two very clever and humorous little pictures—"A Political Discussion" (18) and "The Tasters" (25). Very remarkable for richness and harmony of colouring is M. van Haanen's "Little Marauder" (45), a young girl furtively abstracting sweets from a dessert-table. There is marked merit, also, of divers kinds in a group of children amusing themselves in the costumes of "Carnival Time" (36), by J. Gruntman; in "A la Campagne" (115); another child group, by E. J. Boks; in a market scene (97), by V. Ball; and in "La Préférence" (147), by W. Linnig.

In foreign landscape-painting (besides the small but beautiful work by Lamorinière already mentioned) the exhibition is also rich. J. van Luppen's "Souvenir des Ardennes" (152), a similar composition to a large landscape exhibited by the same distinguished artist in this gallery last spring, is a most masterly performance. For luminosity and aerial perspective we have seldom seen it equalled. Another work of rare power and beauty is "Sunset on the Coast of Norway, near Tromsø" (48), by A. Wust, whose picture of deer in a forest we engraved from the last exhibition here. It has the rare quality in landscape of expressiveness in a high degree, and was evidently painted on the spot. There are likewise two fine works by J. Jacobs, the professor who has trained several of the most successful Belgian landscapists; and a charming little sylvan scene by F. van Kuyck, evidently a follower of Lamorinière.

Of animal-painting, a branch in which the Netherlandish schools have ever been pre-eminent, there is one of the noblest examples which could be found—De Haas's cattle-piece, "Siesta on the Shore of the North Sea," from the International Exhibition. This great picture is separately displayed, and not in the catalogue, it being the only work in the gallery that has been previously exhibited. We have already rendered our meed of praise to this extraordinarily powerful picture. Madame Ronner, a very gifted artist, sends a remarkably broad and vigorous, foreshortened group of a sand-cart, drawn by a donkey and a dog, "Returning Home" (150). Of architectural subjects, there are a surprisingly solid and forcible view of part of "Viller's Abbey, Belgium" (85), by F. Stroobant; and two sunny and effective Spanish town views by F. Bossuet; lastly, there is a superb group of flowers and wild-fowl by G. E. Nicholée.

Three or four pictures, rather French than Flemish in style, still claim notice. One of these is a farmyard scene at Barbison (57), by Chaigneau. A flock of merino sheep, chickens, and a labouring woman occupy the yard, and are mostly brought into strong relief by sunlight expressed with singular felicity, and which, supported by consummate draughtsmanship, modelling, and textural discrimination, gives to the scene an air of startling reality. A very tasteful little picture, painted in the daintiest manner of the Parisian masters, is "After the Storm" (172), by Van der Ouderan, a young Flemish painter, who won a grand prix de Rome. It represents a girl in the costume of the period mournfully surveying the wreck of her floral favourites. One of the gems of the exhibition is a tiny work showing horses and a cart waiting on the sea-shore for the ebb tide to collect "vraic," or seaweed, with a few boats resting on the shallow water under a grey sky. The daylight effect is something quite unique. It is the work of E. Feyen, whose small pictures with similar qualities attracted so much attention in the French annexe of the International Exhibition. O. von Thoren's family of "Bohémiens Hongrois" (68) being conveyed in a wretched cart, drawn by a still more wretched horse, has also excellent qualities of colour and handling.

Another collection of pictures, consisting almost entirely of foreign works, is also displayed to the public at the clubhouse in St. James-street, formerly Crockford's, now named the Flemish Gallery. But as, unlike the exhibition above noticed, a large proportion of the works had previously been exhibited at the International, or elsewhere in London, or at Paris or Brussels, we defer a notice. The collection, which is a large one, is formed by the stocks of a company of dealers, with Mr. P. L. Everard as director.

We are glad to confirm the report of the presentation to the National Gallery, by the munificent Sir Richard Wallace, of Terburg's famous masterpiece, the "Congress of Munster." Sir Richard is the inheritor of the priceless collection formed by the late Marquis of Hertford, as well as being possessed of this and other important works purchased by himself. The picture was bought, at the dispersion of the Demidoff Collection, for upwards of £7000. It represents the meeting of the numerous envoys sent by the Continental powers, at the Rathhaus at Munster to conclude the Peace of Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. This picture is now permanently visible at the National Gallery. Another important work has been placed there for inspection merely, and to elicit public opinion—viz., the large Holy Family, with four saints, attributed to Raphael, which was formerly in the palace of the ex-King of Naples, and last year exhibited experimentally at the Louvre. The picture is of large size, and was, doubtless, painted by Raphael soon after he left the school of Perugino; but its condition is certainly much altered, chiefly by over-painting. The price, £40,000, which is said to be asked for the picture is preposterous.

It was stated at a meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, last week, that the sixteen general hospitals of the metropolis alone had about 540,000 out-patients, and that there were about eighty free hospitals and dispensaries.

A meeting was held last Saturday of the London Association of Church Teachers, the largest and most influential in the kingdom. The Rev. E. Daniel, Principal of St. John's College, Battersea, was in the chair. Mr. T. Smith, hon. secretary, read the report, which stated that the members had increased in numbers during the year from 310 to 350.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

"La Traviata" was given on Saturday last, when Mdlle. Jeannie Devries made her first appearance in this country as Violetta with considerable and deserved success. In spite of a slight degree of nervousness in the commencing scene—which disappeared with the speedy recognition of the singer's merit—Mdlle. Devries at once manifested considerable acquaintance with the stage and the ease and self-possession of an experienced actress. Her voice is a genuine soprano, the best portions of which are the higher and the middle regions. Although not remarkable for power, the quality of the voice is sufficiently telling to make its way even in so large a theatre as the Royal Italian Opera-House, and when filled to overflowing, as on Saturday. The vocalisation of Mdlle. Devries is characterised by neatness of execution and truth of intonation; and the brilliant portions of her music were given with brightness and impulse, while the passages of sickly sentimentalism in the later scenes of the opera were rendered with an appropriate degree of subdued pathos. Among many successful points, the most so was the delivery of the scena, "Ah! fors' è lui," which was sung with excellent contrast between the expression of the andantino movement and the brilliant levity of the final allegro. The reception of Mdlle. Devries was favourable throughout, and most so towards the close of the opera. Signor Vizzani sang well as Alfredo, as did Signor Mendioroz as the elder Germont—their respective solos, "De miei bollenti spiriti," and "Di provenza il Mar" of the latter, having been warmly applauded. The other characters are too subordinate to require specification.

On Friday (yesterday) week Mdlle. Marimon appeared for the second time this season, her performance on that occasion having been as Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento"—that character and Amina, in "La Sonnambula," having been the only two parts in which she was heard during the past season of Her Majesty's Opera, owing to her repeated illnesses.

On Monday Mdlle. Marimon appeared as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (for the first time in London), with a success that will doubtless render it fully as attractive as her other representations. Her neat and fluent vocalisation and refinement of style were displayed with great effect throughout Rossini's bright and genial music, particularly in the cavatina "Una voce," and in the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son," and in the introduced aria of the lesson-scene, a flippant "Polonaise" movement by Maton. The brilliant bravura singing of Mdlle. Marimon in this called forth the enthusiasm of the audience and an encore of the piece. Signor Vizzani, as Almaviva, gained another step in his recent progress; Signor Caravoglia's Figaro was better in intention than in execution; and Signor Borella's Bartolo had the same demonstrative merits as heretofore. Signor Foli's Basilio was an efficient performance, and the cast was well completed in the subordinate characters by Mdlle. Bauermeister as Bertha, and Signor Rinaldini as Fiorello.

On Tuesday Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was given, with the powerful performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the Queen; the characters of the King and Lord Percy having also been filled, as last season, by Signori Agnesi and Prudenza—as were subordinate parts. On this occasion the page, Smeaton, was represented by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, whose fine voice and style were of high advantage to music that possesses but little intrinsic value. The romance "Deh! non voler" was encored. Another novelty in the cast was the appearance, as Jane Seymour, of Mdlle. Colombo, who sang the music of the part with much success.

On Thursday Mdlle. Devries was to repeat her performance in "La Traviata," and was to appear to-night (Saturday) in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—Mdlle. Marimon having been announced for Friday (last night) as the Queen of Night in "Il Flauto Magico."

Last Saturday was a Mendelssohn day at the Crystal Palace, the programme of the sixth of the present series of concerts there having been entirely devoted to the works of that composer, in remembrance of his death, which occurred on Nov. 4, 1847—adding another to the instances of premature decease among great musical composers. Mendelssohn was not quite thirty-nine when he died, having attained an age some three years beyond that of Purcell and Mozart, and nearly seven years more than that of Schubert. As with the two last-named composers, so with Mendelssohn—the vast number of compositions produced during a brief period of life will ever be among the wonders of art-history. In the case of Schubert—long known only as a song-writer, and by comparatively few of 400 or 500 of such pieces—his most important works, symphonies, masses, dramatic music, &c., have only come to light within recent years, the Crystal Palace having been instrumental in rescuing various fine productions from oblivion. With Mendelssohn the case is somewhat reversed. Unlike Schubert, he met with instant and wide recognition, and such works as were approved by himself—as already said, marvellous in quantity—were given forth to the world during his life-time. So scrupulous—it might be said fastidious—was he in self-criticism and revision, that manuscript compositions, almost as numerous as his published works, were left by him at his death; many never intended by him for public hearing, others reserved for future opportunities of reconstruction. How far these intentions of the composer should be fulfilled by the guardians of his manuscripts is a moot point, since Mendelssohn was dissatisfied with some of those known works which are now regarded as masterpieces of genius and art; among others the "Italian symphony," the withholding of which would have been a dire loss to the whole musical world. Had Mendelssohn lived, several other works would have been reconsidered and altered by him—even some portions of "Elijah." It is impossible to say that improvements would not have resulted from such process, although difficult now to conceive them. Fortunately, the rigid retention of Mendelssohn's manuscripts has recently been relaxed in several instances, among which is the eighth book of "Lieder ohne wörte," which contains some numbers quite equal to several in previous books that had appeared with the composer's sanction. Chief of all these recoveries, however, is the "Reformation Symphony," composed in 1830, only once publicly performed at Berlin, in 1832, and then sealed up until procured for performance at the Crystal Palace Concert of Nov. 30, 1867. The frequent subsequent hearings and the publication of this fine work have afforded intense delight to thousands who would have been deprived thereof had the strict letter of the composer's intention been adhered to. Of the marvellous power of genius, however, to improve its own grand conceptions a notable instance was offered at the Crystal Palace Concert of three weeks since (as duly noticed) by the performance, in close association, of the first draught of Mendelssohn's overture "The Isles of Fingal" and the reconstructed version.

The specialties at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert were the introduction, for the first time in public, of extracts from two of the early symphonic works of Mendelssohn, ten of which were produced before that (in C minor) which is now

known as No. 1. The "Adagio and Allegro" from the manuscript symphony in D, dated 1822, is written in the style of Haydn and Mozart—more especially that of the latter composer, with a clear vein of graceful melody and touches of passing scientific writing, symmetrically constructed and skilfully instrumented—all offering a marvellous example of precocious genius, as the work of a boy scarcely fourteen. The other extract, of a year's later date—an adagio in E for the orchestral stringed instruments only—is a somewhat anomalous mixture of delicate melodious grace with fugal writing in the school of Bach, the former feature being the more successful of the two. The other orchestral pieces were the "Italian Symphony," the "Allegro Assai," and finale from the last quartet played by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra, and the overture to "Athalia" in conclusion. Madame Arabella Goddard played, with great brilliancy, the pianoforte concerto in G minor and eight of the "Lieder ohne wörte," one from each book; Mr. Sims Reeves sang, with admirable expression, the air from "St. Paul," "Be thou faithful," and the "Spring Song," and "Song of Night" (these accompanied by Madame Goddard); and Madame Blanche Cole sang, with nice feeling, the air "Jerusalem," from "St. Paul," and Lisbeth's song, "The flowers are ringing," from the operetta "Son and Stranger." The selection, therefore, offered a series of illustrations of Mendelssohn's career from early boyhood to the year of his death; and the occasion was altogether one of high interest and of great attraction, as proved by the enormous audience assembled.

THE THEATRES.

We have already noticed the expedient resorted to by modern managements, of occasionally reviving some masterpiece of our elder dramatists, with the intention of attracting the more cultivated portions of the public who yet prefer the legitimate. We have stated the result of one experiment; Mr. Hollingshead has afforded us another opportunity by producing, at the Gaiety, Congreve's best comedy, "Love for Love." Two hundred years ago our countrymen delighted in a coarser, rougher, more robust species of wit and humour than the public of the present time is inclined to tolerate. Some abridgment of the dialogue was therefore inevitable, and the adapter has excised the grosser passages. But he has also cut down the plot, to bring the representation within the compass of three acts, and in doing this has injured links of connection without which the plot is scarcely intelligible. The comedy thus altered was produced on Saturday and repeated on Monday. We soon detected the defects of the performance, and observed that the audience could scarcely maintain their interest in the development of the action. A more formidable obstacle presented itself on the part of the actors. Untrained in elocutionary discipline, they gabble the text, so that the various antitheses with which the dialogue abounds are lost in the slovenly delivery, and the wit of scores of sentences falls on the baffled ear unintelligibly, and, of course, unappreciated. We may exempt from this censure Miss Adr. Cavendish as Angelica, Mr. William Rignold as Valentine, and Mr. J. D. Stoye as Ben. A word, too, may be ventured in favour of Mr. J. G. Taylor and of Miss E. Farren, whose Miss Prue was, as might have been expected, only too demonstrative. Had the remaining performers been properly drilled there might have been a chance of the old and almost obsolete comedy renewing a short lease of popularity; but under the present system of management at the new theatres we cannot hope for such a result, either in this or similar cases. A version, by Mr. C. L. Kenney, of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" followed; and on this, of course, the conductors depend for filling the house. In this they are far more successful. Miss Julia Matthews as Hélène, and Miss C. Loseby as Paris, are effective; and Mr. J. D. Stoye, as Calchas, is funny. There is also a grand ballet, in which the Paynes are great, assisted by Mdlle. Esta and a good corps de ballet.

At Sadler's Wells, on Saturday, "The Marble Heart" was withdrawn and replaced by the terrible drama of "Lucrezia Borgia." The change is not for the better. Miss L. Moodie very fairly sustained the part of the heroine, though it scarcely suits her style. Severe characterisation is not her forte.

A change of performance has been attempted at the Surrey. Mr. Walter Stephens has adapted Mr. Dickens's novel of "Edwin Drood" for the boards, and added an act to complete the work. Mr. H. Neville performs Jasper, and Miss Maria Jones Rosa Budd. The new drama is well placed on the stage, and has proved successful.

On Monday M. Raphael Felix commenced, at the St. James's Theatre, the sixth season of French plays. He promises great variety, and for the attraction the excellent company and the merits of the works to be performed sufficiently answer. A full and fashionable audience witnessed the inauguration of the new season. The first piece was "La Protégée sans le Savoir," a lively piece by M. Scribe. Madame Victoria Lafontaine did full justice to the part of Hélène—indeed, was very impressive, but could not make an English audience recognise English manners in the author's misrepresentation. "Le Fils de Famille," by MM. Bayard and de Bienville, succeeded, and introduced M. Lafontaine as Colonel Deshayes, who gained a recall in one of the scenes. The part of Armand was well filled by M. Audrien. The reader will probably recollect Mr. Leigh Murray in it, at the Adelphi, whose performance, no doubt, has made the character familiar to the audience, by whom M. Andrieu was most favourably received. The characters of Kirchet and Canard, by MM. Scipion and Schey, proved exceedingly amusing. Madame Victoria Lafontaine was equally successful in the disguise of the paysanne and as Emmeline.

The National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, has received £100 from M. J. Pearson towards the Chapel Fund, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid by the Bishop of Winchester in December next.

A movement is on foot in Birmingham to purchase the house of Dr. Priestley, at Fairhill, in the outskirts of the town, and preserve it as a memorial to the "Father of Pneumatic Chemistry."

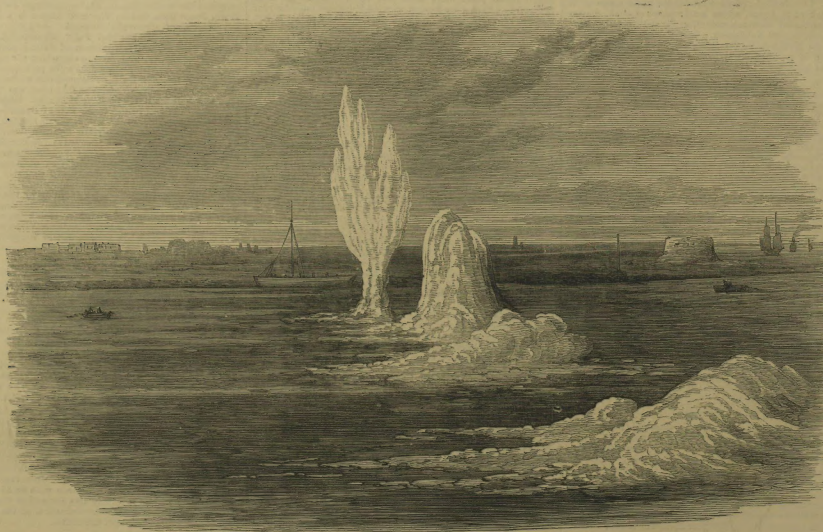
The trade and navigation returns were issued on Tuesday. The total imports for last month were valued at £32,810,514, against £25,372,027 in October last year. The exports were valued at £19,947,873, as compared with £17,550,799.

On Tuesday last Lord William Lennox gave his "Personal Recollections of Wellington," at the Concert-Hall, Cloughton, Birkenhead, to a large audience—the Rev. Dr. Blakeney occupying the chair. His Lordship repeated the lecture, on subsequent evenings, at Great Malvern and Milton Sittingbourne.

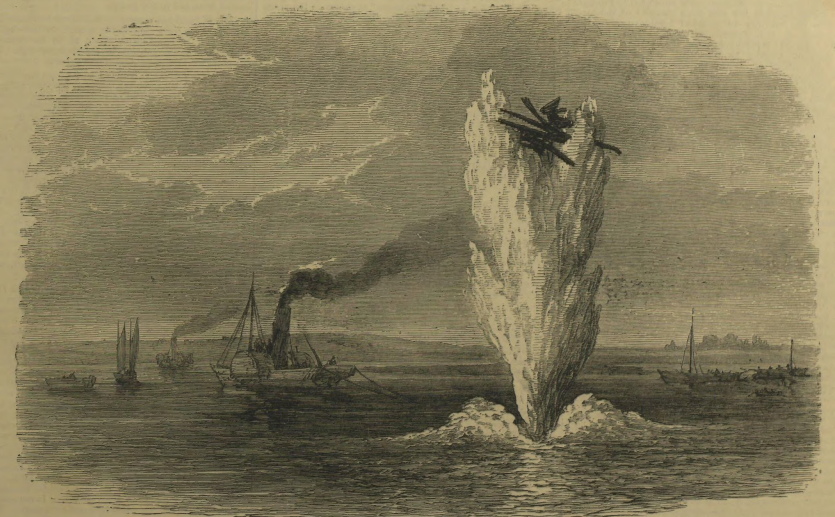
Encke's comet is said to be now visible through telescopes of moderate apertures. At the Temple Observatory at Rugby, on Sunday evening, it was examined with an 8½ in. aperture, and was very plainly seen. It has somewhat the shape of a fan, and there is a marked condensation on the eastern side, being the leading portion of the comet.



RUINS OF CHICAGO, LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE LAKE.
SEE PAGE 465.



CHATHAM SIEGE OPERATIONS: EXPLOSION OF MINES UNDER THE MEDWAY.
SEE PAGE 465.



CHATHAM SIEGE OPERATIONS: BLOWING UP RAFTS ON THE MEDWAY.
SEE PAGE 465.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Harry Richmond," in the *Cornhill*, terminates in a blaze of fireworks. The talents of Mr. George Meredith are not adapted to serial-fiction, and we can well believe that the perusal of his novel in a complete shape will bring to light a unity of conception and an artistic as well as moral purpose which have been difficult of recognition during its erratic course in the pages of a magazine. Isolated passages, at all events, afford evidence of fine feeling and fine thinking for which it would be vain to search the companion story, "Lord Kilgobbin," Mr. Charles Lever's rechauffée of himself. "Une Pétroleuse" is a clever concoction of ingredients which have often done duty in French fiction, flavoured with petroleum to suit the taste of the day. A memoir of Princess Galitzin gives an interesting account of a gifted lady, of whom it is difficult to say whether she lived more in the world or out of it, so numerous and attractive were the intimacies which diversified her retreat from the great world. The portrait, in its double aspect of philosophical recluse and religious votary, is highly prepossessing; while it is impossible to avoid recognising traits of fancifulness, deliberate singularity, infirmity of purpose, and habitual dependence on stronger minds. By far the most valuable contribution to the number is the paper on "Dravidian Folk-Songs," and the most important part of it is the new light—new, at least, to most—thrown upon the ethnology of Southern India. An accurate analysis of the languages of this region has apparently established their Aryan character, and the consequent affinity of the people to the European races. So long as these languages were supposed to be Scythian, the philological evidence of origin pointed one way and the physical another, thus discrediting both. The reconciliation of the two disposes, among other theories, of Professor Huxley's attempt to derive the natives of Southern India from Australia, or rather from the hypothetical continent which geologists assert to have at one time occupied the bed of the Indian Ocean.

"A Week in the West" is continued with undiminished verve, and is the only contribution of much general interest to the pages of *Macmillan*. The Rev. J. R. Green's "Early History of Oxford" is scholarly and valuable; Mr. Bryce's notes on American poor-law relief are a useful aid towards the solution of a most difficult problem; and the observations on the recent autumnal campaign are well calculated to moderate the too easy satisfaction of the public. None of these papers, however, are in any way entertaining; while, on the other hand, the little story entitled "Khismet," and Mr. Robinson Ellis's history of a forged scrap of pseudo-classical poetry, belong to the very lightest description of literary fare. "Patty" is concluded. The chief merit of this well-written story, after its sound moral feeling, has throughout been the negative one of unambitiousness.

A fiction of very different calibre comes to a close in *Blackwood*, whose readers will long remember and regret the brilliant humour, stirring incident, and vigorous character-painting of "Fair to See." The conclusion is eminently satisfactory, poetical justice being dealt out to all, without any infringement of probability. "The Maid of Sker" maintains its high level of merit. The chief drawback, as has always been the case, is the propensity of the author to intrude the reflections and observations natural to a man of high culture among those more strictly appropriate to the homely but "canny" seaman into whose mouth the narrative is put. An essay on Coleridge is fine in parts, but very incomplete. The writer seems so fascinated with certain aspects of the poet's life and writings as to be unable to get away from them. If a blunder is worse than a crime, the author of "Roba di Roma" is a greater delinquent than any of the Popes of the Renaissance, whose offences he so indignantly denounces. His loose uncritical treatment of history may be accounted for from an artist's natural unwillingness to spoil picturesque stories, but no such excuse can be pleaded for his glaring and preposterous errors in chronology.

Fraser would, indeed, have had something to boast of if Baron Stoffel's reports to the Emperor Napoleon on the military condition of Prussia had been independent contributions to the periodical. As it is, the idea of translating them is most felicitous, and the work appears to have been very well accomplished. It is evident that, if the Emperor insanely rushed upon a hopeless conflict, it was not for want of the most direct and emphatic warning from the monitor appointed by himself. No more signal instance has ever been afforded of the peril of subordinating military to political considerations—the grand defect of the French operations from first to last. Mr. Horace Moule compares the modern versions of the story of Alcestis by Browning and Morris with the antique drama of Euripides. The paper is gracefully written, and more seasonable than a long dissertation on the problems connected with another unfortunate Queen, Mary of Scotland, which is thrown into the form of a speech, lacking every attribute of oratory. There are two good descriptive papers—Mr. Conway's account of the Ammergau passion-play, an almost exhausted subject, but to which considerable freshness is here imparted by the peculiarity of the author's point of view and the independence of his tone; and Mr. Edmund Gosse's narrative of a trip to the Lofoden Islands, on the coast of Norway. Mr. Gosse's style is pure and elegant, his pictures of Norwegian scenery finished and glowing, and he has spared no pains to procure and digest all available information relating to his subject. The result is a most agreeable monograph of the picturesque Norwegian archipelago.

The reports which have already appeared of Professor Huxley's pithy and humorous discourse on the limits of Governmental interference in questions of social policy, now reprinted in the *Fortnightly Review*, absolve us from the necessity of giving it more than a word of cordial commendation. The same review contains three other papers of equal importance—Mr. J. S. Mill's review of Bishop Berkeley's life and writings; Mr. Fawcett's criticism on the shortcomings of the Government, viewed from the standpoint of philosophical Radicalism; and a history of the Commune by M. Jules Andrieu, one of the escaped Communist leaders. Mr. Mill sets Berkeley's services to psychology in the strongest light, and dwells particularly on some of his less known writings. Mr. Fawcett appears to us unjust to the Government from his complete misconception of the strength and direction of the public opinion with which they are bound to reckon. It by no means follows, for example, that because the single class especially interested in the Mines Regulation Bill thinks, with Mr. Fawcett, that the Ballot Bill should have been postponed in favour of that measure, that the community at large would have approved of such a course. On the question of denominational education, too, one would have thought that Professor Fawcett and his friends would have learned by this time that they are in a decided minority, and that they have neither the right nor the power to force their views on the Government as if they spoke with the authority of public opinion. Let them bring the nation over, and the Government will follow of itself. The same extravagance on the part of minorities is illustrated in M. Andrieu's paper on the Commune, which is as much an indict-

ment of that body in the concrete as a defence of its ideas in the abstract. M. Andrieu thinks that the conflict might have been averted if the National Assembly, only just elected by suffrages of the entire nation, would have dissolved itself at the demand of the single class of operatives of the one city of Paris. No doubt it might. The paper is remarkable for the admission that the only chance of success for the Commune lay in the connivance of the Prussians, who might have been gained by the immediate payment of the war indemnity, which was to have been collected by a general confiscation of the property of the richer classes. M. Andrieu seems unaware of the entire inadequacy of this resource. Resort to loans would have been necessary in any case; and, although it is considered that the Devil would find no difficulty in contracting a loan on the Stock Exchange, this is much more than can be said for the Commune.

Mr. Darwin will hardly feel indebted to Professor Huxley for his defence of his system in the *Contemporary* against the ingenious criticisms of Mr. St. George Mivart. As Professor Huxley says that Mr. Mivart's objections might be easily answered, it is singular that he does not attempt to answer them, but devotes himself to the comparatively unimportant inquiry whether there is any hint of the doctrine of evolution in the writings of the learned Jesuit Suarez. On this point he obtains an easy victory over Mr. Mivart; but the latter's main position, that natural selection is only one of many agencies tending towards evolution, is expressly, though ungraciously, conceded by him. The rest of the number is of less interest than usual. Mr. George Potter contributes some valuable particulars as to the success of co-operative building at Manchester, and Mr. Davies acquaints us with the real origin and meaning of that polysyllabic scarecrow of High Church clergymen, Erastianism.

The *Month* has a very elaborate article on American spiritualism. The gravity with which the subject is treated is somewhat amusing to unbelievers, but must be gratifying to the spiritualists, who would no doubt sooner pass for demagogues than for impostors. There are also an able essay on Mill's Logic, a clever attempt to disparage Mr. Darwin by setting Lord Monboddo up against him, and an article on the Pope's temporal power which forcibly displays the incompatibility of Papal pretensions with the first principles of civil society.

The *Dark Blue* is distinguished by the continuation of Mr. Roden Noel's criticism on Walt Whitman; by a poem, on an Indian subject, from the pen of Mr. Simeon, distinguished by his peculiarly dreamy, feminine mysticism; and a cycle of sonnets by Professor Dowden, which have much of the spirit of Keats.

Mr. Hatton's lively and original, if eccentric "Valley of Poppies" continues to be the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. There is much of the same peculiar humour in a new story, "The Autobiography of a Small Terrier." Mr. Joaquin Miller's new poem, "A Ride to the Balboa Seas," is to poetry what decorative painting is to high art—bright colouring, easy, vigorous handling, and utter poverty of subject. Miss Broughton's "Good-bye, Sweetheart," in *Temple Bar*, has passed the stage of "morning," or incipient love-making, and entered upon that where love-making is a serious business. The story is not as yet particularly interesting; the strong point is in the incidental touches of humorous description, in general more distinguished for smartness than refinement. Mrs. Edwards's "Ought We to Visit Her" has nearly attained its conclusion. This instalment concludes with the sufficiently dramatic situation of the heroine (with infant) being carried off to sea in the Calais boat. "Through the Parks" and "A Chapter on Curates" are good, readable papers of the gossiping order.

Such papers are the characteristic of *Tinsley*, which has divested itself of its whilom sensational character to become almost a competitor of *London Society*. All the contributions are very readable, but permanent value attaches only to the two beautiful sonnets entitled "Dreamland." *London Society* itself is as lively as ever. In *St. Pauls*, besides the virtual conclusion of Mrs. Craik's "Hannah," we have to note an able summary of the conclusions of the Coal Committee by Mr. Proctor, and an essay on the primitive significance of ancient myths by Mr. Lawrenny, which is evidently the fruit of a very thorough knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lawrenny is, perhaps, a little too shy of dissenting from his authorities, such as Mr. Cox, whose erudition is not always controlled by good sense. In *Good Words* "The Sylvestres" trembles on the verge of the final catastrophe. The fine thought and cultivated feeling of this exceptional romance may probably have possessed fewer charms for the generality of readers than the more homely qualities of "The High Mills," a good example of the realistic school of fiction. *Freelight*, a new venture, is removed by its subject from our sphere of criticism, but may be commended to all interested in the free discussion of religious and philosophical topics. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *Good Words* for the Young, the Monthly Packet, the Victoria Magazine, the People's Magazine, the Leisure Hour, and the New Monthly Magazine.

The post of honour in the *Quarterly Review* is occupied by a long and entertaining article on "Spiritualism," which is remarkable on several accounts—the eminence of the writer to whom it is attributed, the extent of personal knowledge of the subject which it displays, and its especial reference to the more scientific explanation of the phenomenon recently attempted by Messrs. Huggins and Crookes. The remainder of the contents, as usual, may be divided into two classes—political disquisitions, which might almost be stereotyped, and the pleasant literary discussions, which form the most agreeable part of the review. Papers on Jowett's "Plato" and on Guicciardini are worthy representatives of this class. We cannot say as much for a weak attack on Mr. Tennyson in the guise of a weaker defence of Byron, which does the one poet no harm and the other no good.

The statue of the Rev. Robert Hall, which has been erected in Leicester, was unveiled on Thursday week.

The *London Gazette* states that Admiral Sir C. Talbot and Vice-Admiral Sir H. Kell have been placed on the retired list, and several promotions in consequence are announced.

The ratepayers of Plymouth have, by an overwhelming majority, resolved to adopt the Free Libraries Act, 1865.

A conference of miners' delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom was opened at Manchester on Monday. The sittings extended over some days.

Lord Tenterden entered upon his duties as Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, yesterday week, in the place of Mr. Odo Russell, appointed to the Court of Berlin.

The court-martial on Captain Thrupp and others of the crew of the *Megara* has been opened on board the Duke of Wellington, flagship of Admiral Sir James Hope, at Portsmouth. A Royal Commission will be appointed to inquire into the case of the *Megara*, and will begin its sittings as soon as the court-martial has come to a conclusion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Rev. Richard William Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, formerly Principal of King's College, London, and Sub-Almoner to the Queen, was proved in the principal registry, on the 13th ult., under £25,000 personalty, by his sons, the Rev. George Edward Jelf and Arthur Richard Jelf, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will is dated 1836, with three codicils, 1865-7, and this learned dignitary died Sept. 19 last, aged seventy-three. He has bequeathed to his wife, Emmy Countess Schlippenbach, a native of Prussia, an immediate legacy of £1000, the household furniture, and a life interest in the residue of his property, which, at her death, he leaves to be equally divided amongst all his children. The testator directs that the watch and chain presented to him by his Majesty George IV., and likewise the gold snuffbox presented to him by the undergraduates of Oriel College, shall be held by his eldest son, and handed down as heirlooms to his issue male.

The will of Dame Sarah Paxton, late of Chatsworth, Derby, relict of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., was proved in London on the 26th ult., under £6000 personalty, by her three eldest daughters, Emily, wife of G. H. Stokes, Esq.; Blanche, wife of the Rev. E. Ridgeway; and Victoria, wife of George Allard, Esq., the executrixes. The will is dated Jan. 15, 1870, and was re-executed on the 22nd of the same month, and a codicil dated Oct. 26 of the same year, and her Ladyship died Sept. 12 last. The will commences with directions that the following articles, amongst others, shall be held as heirlooms with the family estates, bequeathed by Sir Joseph to his grandson—namely, the plate presented to him by the Duke of Devonshire, and the sheet of blotting-paper containing the plan of the Exhibition Building, in Hyde Park, of 1851, with a desire that her daughter Emily shall have the charge and care of the same until her grandson George Paxton, or the next in succession, shall attain the age of twenty-eight years. There are many specific bequests to the members of her family, and the testatrix bequeaths the sum of £2000 to be divided amongst her grandchildren. She has left legacies to each of her servants, and has freed from incumbrance her son George's estate at Zstropan, in Saxony. The residue of her personal estate she directs to be divided in equal parts amongst her six children.

The will of Thomas George Gosling, Esq., of 48, Portland-place, who died on the 5th ult., at the age of sixty, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., under £350,000 personalty, by his nephews Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Romford, Essex; Captain Robert Gosling, of Haslebury, Bishop-Stortford; and William Cunliffe Gosling, Esq., of 19, Fleet-street, the executors, to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £10,000, and a like bequest to other of his nephews and nieces, and legacies to his godchildren, and to other parties, also to his servants, and appoints his said nephew, Captain R. Gosling, residuary legatee.

The will of Lieutenant-General Henry George Teesdale, Royal Artillery, was proved at Chichester under £18,000; that of Aldwin William Soames, Esq., late of Bramore Lodge, Brighton, who died Sept. 26 last, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., under £80,000 personalty; that of John Phillips, Esq., of Royston, Herts, who died March 31 last, was proved in London, on the 14th ult., under £70,000 personalty; and that of James Lyall, Paymaster-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, was proved under a nominal sum.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of Joseph Esdaile, Esq., who died intestate, were administered to under £100,000.

Many of the railway servants in the employment of the largest English companies are agitating for a reduction of the hours of labour and an increase of wages.

The winter course of lectures in connection with the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was opened, yesterday week, with an able and interesting address, by the Earl of Rosebery, on the history of the Act of Union between England and Scotland. Lord Colonsay presided over the brilliant audience.

A body of workmen employed in carrying out some alterations at Hampton Court Palace have discovered two human skeletons within a short distance of the surface of an old pavement. It is estimated that the remains must have been buried from 150 to 200 years.

Mr. Disraeli has caused his solicitors to contradict certain reports which have appeared in a book written by Mr. James Grant and in the *Leisure Hour*, as to his connection with newspapers and publishers in his younger days. The letters are complete contradictions of the reports.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 255,836 children, and the deaths of 155,700 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on Sept. 30. The natural increase of population was thus 100,136. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30, 1871, was 120,562. In dealing with England exclusively, it is pointed out that the marriage-rate increased, and reflected the brightening prospects of the people. The birth-rate remained somewhat below, and the rate of mortality was slightly above, the average of the season. Smallpox, nine times as fatal as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, was yet less fatal than in the last spring quarter. Diarrhoea was excessively fatal in the summer; and some deaths from simple cholera were registered; but fortunately the Asiatic cholera, which ravaged the insanitary cities of Russia and some cities on the Baltic, has not yet found its way to England. The marriages of 97,304 persons were recorded in the June quarter; while in the third quarter the births of 992,986 children were registered, and 121,236 persons died.

Dr. Robert Carruthers, editor of the *Inverness Courier*, was entertained to dinner, yesterday week, in the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness, and presented with his portrait and bust, the latter to be placed within the Inverness Townhall, as a memento of honourable and arduous public duties, lasting over a period of forty-three years. The *Scotsman* states that the movement was originated in the course of last year, as a mark of respect and esteem of the public and private worth of Dr. Carruthers, and in appreciation of his services to literature. Subscriptions to the testimonial were limited to one guinea each, and the number of subscribers was over 450, embracing the names of gentlemen in all parts of the country. The portrait is a three-quarter length, in which the Doctor is represented seated with a volume of Pope's works (of which he was editor) in his hand, and is a faithful likeness, painted by Mr. D. Macnee, R.S.A. The bust is from the chisel of the late Alexander Munro, son-in-law of Dr. Carruthers, and derives additional value from its being the last finished work of the genial, loving-hearted, accomplished sculptor. In acknowledging the presentation, Dr. Carruthers felicitously reviewed his career of more than forty years in Inverness. The proceedings were characterised by great cordiality. Many of the speakers paid warm tributes to the worth of their honoured guest and the high esteem in which they held him.

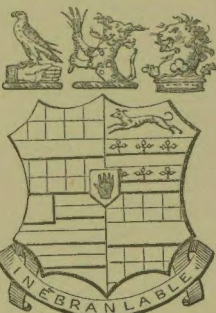
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LISTOWEL.

Maria Augusta, Dowager Countess of Listowel, died on the 31st ult., in her sixty-eighth year. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral William Windham (who succeeded by bequest to the property of the distinguished statesman the Right Hon. William Windham), by Anne, his wife, daughter of Peter Thellusson, Esq., of Broadworth, in the county of York, whose extraordinary will caused so much discussion. She married, first, George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk; and, secondly, July 23, 1831, William, second Earl of Listowel, K.P., by whom she leaves a large family. Her eldest son, William, is the present Earl of Listowel; and of her daughters the eldest is Augusta Maria, Countess of Carysfort; the second, Lady Emily Catherine Wrixon-Becher; the third, Lady Sophia MacNamara; the fourth, Victoria Alexandrina, Countess of Yarborough; the fifth, Lady Adela Larking; and the youngest, Lady Eleanor Heneage.

SIR P. P. FULLER-PALMER-ACLAND, BART.

Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller-Palmer-Acland, second Baronet of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, J.P. and D.L., died on the 25th ult., at his seat, near Bridgwater. He was born Nov. 10, 1789, the son of John Acland, Esq., of Fairfield (created a Baronet in 1818), by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of John Rose Fuller, Esq., of Rosehill, Sussex, and was grandson of Arthur Acland, Esq. (second surviving son of Sir Hugh Acland, sixth Baronet of Columb John), who succeeded to the estates of his maternal relatives, the Palmers of Fairfield. Sir Peregrine succeeded his father Feb. 23, 1831, and assumed by Royal license Aug. 12, 1834, the surname of Fuller, in addition to and before the surnames of Palmer-Acland. He married Nov. 7, 1815, Fanny, second daughter of William Leader, Esq., of Putney-hill, Surrey, and by her (who died Feb. 29, 1844) leaves an only child, Isabella Harriet, wife of Sir Alexander Bateman Periam Hood, Bart., who has adopted by Royal license the surnames Fuller-Acland before the surname of Hood. There being no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.



LADY FRANKLAND.

Katherine Margaret, Lady Frankland, died at her son's residence, on the 1st inst. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of J. Scarth, Esq., of Stokesley, in the county of York, and was married, Aug. 21, 1821, to Sir Frederick William Frankland, Bart., of Cheltenham. Of this union there is surviving issue two sons, Captain William Adolphus Frankland, Royal Engineers, who married, Feb. 25, 1864, Lucy Ducarel, eldest daughter of Francis Adams, Esq., of Clifton and Cotswold Grange, Gloucestershire; and Captain Colville Frankland, 103rd Fusiliers, who married, 1870, Mary Jay, daughter of William Dawson, Esq., of New York; and a daughter, Eliza Henrietta Augusta, wife of Major F. S. Vacher, 22nd Regiment. Lady Frankland's three eldest sons died in the public service—the eldest, Frederick Roger, midshipman, H.M.S. Winchester, of fever, at Sierra Leone; the second, Harry Albert, midshipman, H.M.S. Alarm, also of fever, off Vera Cruz; and the third, Thomas, Lieutenant 48th Madras Native Infantry, twice wounded, at Delhi, fell at Lucknow.

MR. H. J. RAMSDEN.

Henry James Ramsden, Esq., of Oxton Hall, Tadcaster, died recently, at his residence, aged seventy-one years. He was born Oct. 22, 1799, and was the third son of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byram, in the county of York, by his wife, the Hon. Louisa Susanna, fifth daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsam, in the county of York. He married, Aug. 8, 1829, the Hon. Frederica Selina Law, fourth daughter of the late Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England. His eldest son by this union, Captain F. Ramsden, Coldstream Guards, fell at Inkerman. His third son, the Rev. Henry Ramsden, died in 1862, of Syrian fever, contracted in the Holy Land. His surviving sons are Captain John Ramsden, of Busbridge Hall, Godalming, late of the Royal Artillery, who served in the Crimea and in India, and Captain William Ramsden, of the Coldstream Guards; he also leaves four daughters. Mr. H. J. Ramsden entered the Army (15th Hussars) in 1820; he obtained his captaincy in the 9th Lancers, and retired from the service in 1831. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding, and a magistrate.

MR. RASHLEIGH OF MENABILLY.

William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 31st ult., at St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor. He was born April 16, 1816, the elder son of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, M.P. for Fowey, by Caroline, his second wife, daughter of Henry Hinxman, Esq., of Ivychurch, Wilts, and represented a younger branch of the ancient family of Rashleigh of Rashleigh, in Devon. The Menabilly Rashleighs have, at various times since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sat in Parliament for the borough of Fowey, and the gentleman whose death we record was knight of the shire for East Cornwall from 1841 to 1847. He married, March 28, 1843, the Hon. Catherine Stuart, eldest daughter of Robert Walter, eleventh Lord Blantyre, and leaves an only child, Edith Frances. Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., of Prideaux, descends from a scion of Rashleigh of Menabilly.

MR. GREENWOOD.

Thomas Greenwood, Esq., M.A. Camb., F.R.S.L., a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and Fellow and Reader in History in the University of Durham, died, on the 1st inst., at 14, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, in his eighty-first year. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, June 24, 1817.

The wife of the Mayor of Swansea has been presented with a silver cradle, in honour of a son having been born during her husband's mayoralty.

The foundation-stone of a new school and medical dispensary at Stoke Prior, Herefordshire, provided by Mr. Corbett, proprietor of the great salt-works there, has been laid.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, was entertained at Merthyr-Tydvil, on Thursday week, by his former constituents, and presented with portraits of himself and Mrs. Bruce. In acknowledging the toast of the House of Commons, Mr. Bruce spoke at length in defence of the policy of the Government, urging that the delay in passing the Mines Regulation Bill was not owing to any lack of interest in the welfare of the miners, but to the pressure of measures which Parliament thought of greater national importance. At the close there were loud cries for Mr. Bruce to again present himself as a candidate before the Merthyr-Tydvil constituency; but, in reply, the right hon. gentleman said he should not think of disturbing the present state of things.

CHESS.

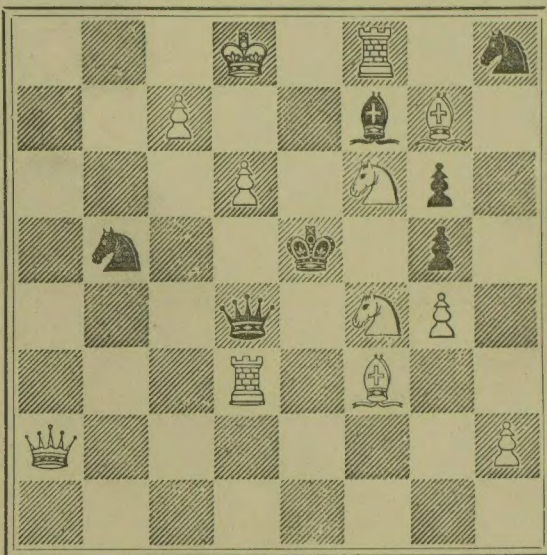
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. CURTIS, S. B., W. T. E., I. W. T., and Others.—Your solution of Problem No. 1443 is correct, but ought to have been sent in earlier.
W. P. HOBBS.—We have not space.
DR. PHILIPPUS.—Both are neat; but neither is up to our standard of difficulty in solution.
G. COLLINS.—A very creditable end-game, though not piquant enough for a problem.
JAMES A. W. H.—When we are less pressed by previous contributions your Problem No. 7 shall appear. Meanwhile you will do well to re-examine it attentively.
HON. SECRETARY.—If the games are intended only for private circulation, you cannot have a more suitable medium than the one you name. Speaking roundly, they will probably be seen by fifty chessplayers. Certainly not more.
TRIAL.—No; the judges have decided correctly. See Regulation VII., Chess Praxis, page 18.—A move is complete and irrevocable (provided it be a legal one) the moment the piece or pawn has quitted the player's hand; but as long as the hand remains on the man touched it may be played to any square it commands which the player has not touched with it during his deliberation on the move.
W. SCAMMELL.—We are obliged by your consideration, but the Tour is inferior in interest to scores of similar contributions lately sent to us.
THE PRINCE DE VILLAFRANCA, H. E. KIDSON, F. HEALEY, W. S. PAVITT, W. GRIMSHAW, W. COATES, and W. T. PIERCE are thanked for the Problems they have been good enough to place at our disposal.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1444 has been received from Ida—M.P.—Senax—Philo S.—Magnus Troil—Jehu—L. W. T.—Nautilus—Rob—E. D. L.—J. P.—Bumptions—Cosmos—W. P. Hobbs—H. Barry—Pip—J. A. Webster—L. B.—T. W.—Canterbury—F. L. R.—Doggett—Truncheon—Myra—Ben—T. F. G.—N. C.—Barchester—Wiltred—G. M. K.—Beattie—T. S.—F. R. S.—Nemo—1871—B. G. B.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Mentor—Percy—William—Gryons.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. VI. has been received since the publication of our last list from Mabel—H. D. V.—Charles Musgrove—F. M. D.—Percival Smith—W. Duval—Lucy Minton—Ulveston—C. E. T.—W. Wood, Earlswood—H. and C.—Boz—T. Dryden—G. W. Phipps—Fosco—W. G. S.—Annette—Bangor—T. G. B.—Lovelace—H. W. Morrison—F. A. S.—Q. E. D.—Banshee—O'Brien—Blanche E.—Peregrine—Harry and Tommy—Etonensis—Figaro—Bury—and O'Brien.

PROBLEM NO. 1446.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

Annexed are two of ten Games which Mr. BLACKBURNE played lately against ten of the best players in the Manchester Chess Club. The Games were all played at once, and without the aid of a chessboard, by Mr. B.—(Centre Gambit.)

BOARD NO. III.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Steinkuhler.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. Steinkuhler.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. R to K R 3rd	K to R sq
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q to K R 6th	Q to K Kt sq
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Kt 5th	Q R to K sq
4. P to K 5th	P takes P	25. R to K R 6th	
5. Kt takes P	K to Q Kt 5th	The attack is very ably sustained.	
6. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	B takes Kt (ch)	26. B to Q B sq	P to Q B 5th
7. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	27. R to K 4th	P to Q 5th
8. P takes B	K Kt to K 2nd	28. R from K 4th to	B to Q 4th
9. P to K B 4th	Castles	K R 4th	R takes K P
10. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	Black evidently saw the mate his adversary had been so long maturing, and was prepared to sacrifice his Queen for the two Rooks. Unfortunately for him, however, he overlooked the fact that, after exchanging his Rooks for the Queen, White would check at K R 6th, and not at K R 4th.	
11. Castles	B takes B	29. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
12. B takes Kt	B to Q 2nd	30. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
13. Q to Q B 2nd	R to K sq	31. Q to K R 6th (ch), and mates next move.	
14. B to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
15. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
16. P to K B 5th	B takes Kt		
17. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th		
18. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th		
19. R to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
20. P to K B 6th	R to K 3rd		
21. Q to Q 2nd			

BOARD NO. II.—(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Burnett.)	WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. Burnett.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 5th (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	20. K to Kt sq	Q to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B sq
4. K P takes P	K P takes P	22. B to K Kt 3rd	R to Q 2nd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd	23. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. B to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd	25. R takes R	R takes R
8. Kt to K 5th	R to Q B sq	26. R to Q sq	R takes R (ch)
9. R to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd	27. Q takes R	P to Q Kt 3rd
10. Kt to K Kt 6th	P takes Kt	28. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
11. R takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd	29. B to Q sq	Q to K 3rd
12. R to K sq	Kt takes P	Before this move Mr. Burnett had the better game. He should have played P to Q Kt 4th.	
13. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	30. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 5th
14. Kt takes P	B takes P (ch)	31. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K sq
15. K takes B	Q takes Kt	32. Q takes Q B P	Q to K 8th (ch)
16. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	33. Q to K B sq	Q to Q 7th.
17. Q to Q B 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th		
18. B to K 2nd	K R to K sq		

and the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

THE MORTIMER-EVANS GAMBIT.

Rapid Bay, S. Australia, Sept. 9, 1871.
Sir,—As it may be a matter of interest to some of your readers to know how or whether the controversy between myself and other chessplayers, with regard to the successful or non-successful defence which I suggested against the Mortimer-Evans Gambit has ever been satisfactorily terminated, I have to announce that the exhaustive analyses of Messrs. Andrew Burns, of Melbourne, John Mann, of Adelaide, and Osmer Davidson, of Adelaide, have settled the question that, after the original move suggested by me of, 22. B to Q 6th, to which the best answer is, 23. Kt takes B, the further move of, 23. Q to K sq, has been found insufficient to save Black's game. The defence is, therefore, reduced now to a substitution of other moves for the 23rd; and, as so much has been done by the above-named gentlemen, the remaining analyses will be simplified. The moves I have suggested, and am now engaged upon, are—23. K to K 2nd 23. P to K R 3rd 23. P to Q B 4th, on which I will report when anything decisive shall be known. I have inserted similar letters to this in the *Adelaide Observer* and *Melbourne Leader*. I remain, &c., EDWARD J. CATLOW.

The defence, 23. Kt to Q B 3rd can be easily met by the move, 24. B to K R 6th.
SHEFFIELD ATHENEUM CHESS CLUB.—A few days since the members of the Sheffield Athenaeum Chess Club held the annual soiree, by which they celebrate the opening of the season. Some time having been spent in play, the members—of whom upwards of forty were present—sat down to a well-served dinner. The chair was taken by Dr. J. C. Hall, president of the club; Mr. G. B. Cocking, vice-president, occupying the vice-chair. Before play was resumed, Mr. Brown, the secretary, gave particulars of the two tournaments which it is proposed to play during the coming season. The first will be on even terms, there being two prizes—one a set of chessmen, presented by Mr. G. O. Cutler; and the other a prize of the same kind, given by the council of the club. The second tournament will be conducted on the handicap principle, and in this also there will be two prizes—a set of chessmen, with board, given by Dr. J. C. Hall; and a set of chessmen presented by the council. The chairman briefly congratulated the members on the satisfactory condition of the club, and on the excellent prospects of the season just commenced. Last season they had lost a match with the City of London Club, but had succeeded in drawing one game. A match was now in progress with the Bristol Club, the games of which promised to be of an interesting character. After these observations and the customary toasts, the members adjourned to the reading-room, where play was kept up till nearly twelve o'clock.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Our monthly chronicle of the variable fashions of ladies' dress prevailing in the Vanity Fair of Paris was published last week, and we gave therewith an illustration of the robes and jupes. The illustration which appears in this Number represents the chapeaux and mantles, and the attire of its figures is thus described:—

Of the two "bacheliers," named respectively La Coquette and L'Estelle, the one is made of blue, red or black cashmere, embroidered with gold and having a gold tassel falling behind; while the other is of mauve or scarlet and white knitted wool, edged with swansdown. The chapeaux, which are all of the tall prevailing mode, are redunantly trimmed with bows, bands, feathers, flowers, and trailing foliage, and long scarf veils fastening behind.

Of the mantles Fig. 1, which is of the redingote form, is of either black or brown velvet, with tight sleeves, up the seams of which, together with the seams and simulated pockets at the back of the garment, entre-deux of lace are placed. The collar is trimmed to match. Fig. 2. Casaque of black cashmere, trimmed at the edges with palins in silk braid, and with a deep fringe; the jacket is open behind to the waist—the sleeves, which are rather loose, being trimmed at the edges to match. Fig. 3. Casaque in black velvet, buttoning over to one side and fitting close to the shape. Large open sleeves coming to a point, and trimmed in front and inside with broad quilted cuffs of some deep-coloured satin. A large satin ceinture, with long ends falling on the left side, encircles the waist. Fig. 4. Mantle of black satin, shaped at the sides into large vandykes, and rounded behind, where it falls much lower. The ample sleeves, which are cut to a corresponding shape, are short in front and fall long behind. The trimming is composed of double rows of passementerie bordered with deep black lace.

SCENE FROM "PARTNERS FOR LIFE."

We are happy to record the continued success of Mr. Byron's excellent comedy, "Partners for Life." Dependent for the attraction which it undoubtedly exercises rather on the dialogue than on the action, the text gives an opportunity for the effective delivery of smart sentences and witty sayings. Of the few situations which it contains we have selected, perhaps, the best—that at the end of the second act, where Fanny Smith (Miss Carlotta Addison) recognises Tom Gilroy (Mr. H. J. Montague) as her husband, from whom she has been long parted. After some explanation, they are reconciled, and fall into each other's arms on the sofa, and are discovered by Mr. Mervyn (Mr. David Fisher), Muggles (Mr. Compton), and others, who are duly shocked at the impropriety committed. The tableau brings down the curtain with effect, and conduces much to the prosperity of the drama.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 4:—

In London 2143 births and 1400 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 148 and the deaths 101 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1400 deaths in London last week included 61 from smallpox, 45 from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 51 from whooping-cough, 47 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 36 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 19 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 265 deaths were referred, against 237 and 243 in the two preceding weeks.

During the week 4936 births and 3276 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 23; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 44; Birmingham, 18; Leicester, 17; Nottingham, 19; Liverpool, 25; Manchester, 27; Sal-ford, 30; Bradford, 20; Leeds, 24; Sheffield, 27; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 41; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 28. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 28 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 25, and in Dublin 24; of the 144 deaths in Dublin last week, 14 were referred to small-pox, against 7 and 8 in the two previous weeks.

In Paris 637 deaths were returned in the week ending last Friday, and the annual death-rate was equal to 18 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 94 deaths occurred in the week ending the 28th ult., and the annual death-rate was 26 per 1000. In Berlin, during the week ending the 2nd inst., 581 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 34 per 1000; 161 deaths were referred to smallpox, equal to an annual rate of 9 per 1000. In Vienna the 276 deaths in the week ending the 28th ult. gave an annual rate of 23 per 1000. In Rome 170 deaths were registered in the week ending the 22nd ult., and the annual death-rate was 39 per 1000.

In New York 486 deaths were registered in the week ending Oct. 14, and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1000. In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 10th ult. were 307, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 20 per 1000.

The new line of tramways between Edinburgh and Leith was successfully opened, on Monday, for passenger traffic.

The ninth annual report of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union contains a letter from Mr. Froude expressing his approval of the union. He adds:—"The only way to improve society is to improve ourselves. This is a truth which we all acknowledge and all practically forget. Without it, political reforms are useless; with it, they are almost unnecessary."

The prizes won at the Manchester Centre in the Oxford Local Examinations were distributed to the successful students, yesterday week, by Professor Huxley. The Professor adverted to the great changes which have taken place in our own day in the Universities, and the further reforms which are shadowed forth in Mr. Gladstone's recent letter to the two Vice-Chancellors. He pointed out, in justice to the University of Oxford, that the reforms which had been effected therein had not been altogether due to external pressure, and that the Premier may look forward with confidence to influential co-operation from within the University in his attempt to give a wider usefulness to its great revenues. Nowhere in the world, he said, was there a better school, so far as it went, for the teaching of all the great branches of physical science than was at the present time to be found within the University of Oxford. It was a fact that within the last ten or fifteen years that noble institution had devoted £100,000 to the endowment of physical science teachers. The Manchester Grammar School came in for an emphatic word of praise from the Professor for the manner in which it is affording scientific instruction.



PARIS FASHIONS: HEAD-DRESSES AND MANTLES.



SCENE FROM "PARTNERS FOR LIFE," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.